B.S.A
Perfect in every part Bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 44. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT
MR. S. R. S. AIYAR.
Scientific and Practical ASTROLOGER after his long tour in Far Eastern Countries, now in
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,377
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	MALDERA x		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,961
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,285
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	10,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb.	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	Jeypore*		5,318
22nd ,,	China		7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x		6,813
25th ,,	Lahore *		5,252
8th March ,,	Dogra *		5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore *		6,715
18th ,,	Soudan †		6,606
30th ,,	Alipore *		5,273
24th April	Sicilia †		6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb.	KAROA	East & S. Africa. 1 p. m.
21st ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
22nd ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
25th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 165.
Telephone No 1888.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5868	26th ,,	11th Mar
Bengal Maru	Y. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Edigawa	6939	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	R. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	135	125	94
Hongkong	485	276	203	123	103
Shanghai	540	280	249	160	132
Kobe	617	880	285	190	158

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00 000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepere	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Re. 4-2-0
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO, Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0.
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

BE MAN
PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity
But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Ataak Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA.
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY, Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words to apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK, pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to previous experience. Apply writing to "ASTRO", c/o Taj Hotel, Bombay.
A R9802

VACANCY for pupil to study Dentistry. Apply DR. V. V. MONTEIRO, M.B., L.D.S., (Eng.) Trinity Road, Bangalore.
A R9762

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS to secure photos for enlargements. No previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 51, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9770

WANTED—Graduate experienced CLERK for Continental Business correspondence, good terms. Apply with testimonials to Mandvi Post Box no 3039, Bombay.
A R9775

WANTED by a Bombay Mill, experienced COSTING CLERK, must be capable of taking charge of all Cloth Costings, etc. Apply Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A T8980

WILL YOU BECOME A BRILLIANT SHORTHAND-TYPIST, TYPIST, OR AN ACCOUNTANT, quickly and without Drudgery? Why stay in the Rut LET ME HELP YOU.' My advice is free: you incur no obligation SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING (2 months' Course.) Accountancy Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, English Literature, Mathematics Insurance, Auditing etc. French (for Matric) can be rapidly acquired. SPECIAL SHORTHAND DICTATION Classes. The Last date of receiving fees for the L. C. C. Examination is 7th March, 1924. Apply sharp, The PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE 283, Hornby Road.
A R9805

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HONOURS GRADUATE in Economics British and Continental Universities, fluent German and French, varied and wide London and Continental experience, willing to lecture on or coach in Literature, History Philosophy and Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, Economics in every department, Politics and Public Administration, or to work as private Secretary, morning and evening. Apply C/o. S. C. GHOSH Esq., 26 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
B R9811

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS TO LET—At Rambhavan Junction of Thakurdwar Road, and Fanaswadi, Lane, rent Rs. 50 to 60. See the owner personally on the 2nd floor.
C R9820

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO LET.—Big and commodious GODOWNS at the Old Sunderdas Mills, Lamington Road. Being in very close proximity of a number of Textile Mills and the Grant Road Ry. Siding, are more fit for storing cotton, yarn and cloth, bales or mill stores etc. Apply at site or at No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, to Mr. KARSONDAS DHARAMSY SUNDERDAS.
C 18977

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for season, a BUNGALOW at old Khandala Road, Lonavala. Apply EBRAM PEERMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street.
C R9612

TO LET for season, BUNGALOW at Convent Street, Poona, No. 1991. Apply EBRAM PEERMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street.
C R9613

TO LET.—March and April, for two months only FURNISHED BUNGLOW, Dhan Villa, Mahableshwar. Apply to Box No. 45, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9751

TO BE LET, (available 1st April, 24), Ground floor of the house, opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply on the premises to Mr. S. S. PATKAR.
C R9758

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.
C R9638

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Office accommodation, five to six hundred square feet. Vicinity Flora Fountain. Apply Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R9818

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, including Secretariat writing table, Safe, Typewriter, etc. Apply Box No 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
H R9817

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

We have for sale some secondhand well-known CARS—AUSTIN, SIDDELEY, CITROEN, DAIMLER and LORRIES—WHITE and UNITED. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Rd., off Jacob Circle.
JA R9710

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST. AND FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday 17th evening, DIAMOND BROOCH near Excelsior Theatre. Finder will be handsomely rewarded Please apply to Box No. 61 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R9810

REWARD OF RS. 20.—Urdu manuscript entitled "Darsee Akhlaq" (Foolscap size, pp. 150, brown-paper cover, bearing the title and author's name, Munshi Rahmatullah) is LOST on the way between Byculla and the Fort. If found, please return to the undersigned. Rs. 20 will be offered as reward. SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, 5, Mistri Building, Byculla.
P.B. R9793

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) only for a Commercial firm. Apply Box No. 62, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R9814

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—One TEAK WOOD SECRETARIAT TABLE 6' by 4' with drawers, fitted with 4 lever locks on either side, also one Revolving Book Shelf both too large for owner's requirements. Apply Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9816

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.,
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 297. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 297. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. 20, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
R

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 26521.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

By the order of the Imperial Bank of India, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hatfield," Pali Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, teakwood sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, tables, carpets, sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, glass door book case, reclining sofas, bed room furniture, single iron beds, plain almyrahs, dressing table, wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe bath tubs, garden pots and tubs, with plants, etc., etc.
Furniture is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, RICH PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th February 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Watson's Annexe, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and procelainware, best plateware, drning table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters nd crockery stands, rich carpets, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver shew cases, glass door book cases, mahoganized bedroom furniture, bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, cycle, etc., etc.,
The property of J. W. Thompson Esqr. of G.I.P. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES IMITATION LEATHER (JAPAN MAKE) AND 1 CASE NICKEL-PLATED MOTOR TURN BUTTONS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomedally abdulally Rajkotwalla of Bhendi Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:
1 Case Blue Imitation Leeather, 24 Pcs., 35 inches by 13/14 yards.
1 Case Blue, Green and Chocolate Imitation Leather, 19 Pcs., 35 inches by 13/14 yards.
1 Case Contg. 100 Gross Nickel-plated Motor Turn Buttons.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
f Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ALI OOMAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs Sabnis Goregaoker & Co., Attorneys for the motrgagee and on a/c and at the risk of Haji Esmail Haroon the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1921, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground now found into one with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ali Oomar Street outside the Fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under B ward No. 6039 and Street Nos. 195, 197, 199 containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Alli Oomar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Dadoo Mirja and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Munshi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th February 1924, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned by order of the Bank concerned:
4 cases fancy striped shirting, 4 cases fancy shirt flannel 1 case black Marino Coating, 4 cases all wool mixture tropical suitings, 2 cases all wool fast blue all wool twill

By order of the Bank and parties concerned:—20 cases Fireman's black rivets, 1 parcel safety razor blades, 1 case motor tubes.
One new Hudson Motor Cycle with a side car 4½ H. P.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE FUERNITURE, GODREJ SPECIAL QUALITY AND MILNER'S SAFES, JOHN NESBITT & CO'S YARN TESTING MACHINE, OLIVER, REMINGTON AND YOST TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC CEILING AND TABLE FANS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OFFICE CLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Receivers of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of the "Oriental Buildings" above the Bank of India, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, the entire office furniture by Benjamin Roberts and other known makers etc., of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co, comprising glass door office cupboards, panel door cupboards, record and bookstands, writing tables, roll top writing tables, revolving and plain office chairs, set of panel door office cupboards, John Nesbitt & Co's yarn testing machine, Oliver, Remington and Yost typewriters, copying press with tables, Godrej special quality and Milner's safes, partition screens, reclining sofas, electric ceiling and table fans, lights, letter scales, railings, cash boxes, telephone room, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, February, 1924, at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.
Building Street No. 13/17, Case No. 196, Memonwada Cross Road.
Building Street No. 97/101, 62, 64, 68, 64A, 855A, 84-88, 90-92, Case Nos. 201, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311, 1st, Nowrojee Hill Road.
Building Street No. 20C, 20D, Case No. 12, Mazagon Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 2 CARNEGU ROAD, QUEENS ROAD, NEXT TO NO. 11.

TO-MORROW 21st at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction made-to-order highly polished Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture, sweet toned cottage piano by known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror, back drawingroom cabinets, show-case gramophone, office writing table book-case music teapoys, single and double iron ders, mirror and panell almyrah, oval mirror, chival dressing table and chest drawer, shaving stands, hatstands, towel horse marble top tables, electric lamps, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
Property of Capt. D. P. Sandilands of Royal Army Service Corps and others.
Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February 1924.

VORA & CO

Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Money Lenders and Rent Contractors.
No. 18, Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale To-morrow 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very voluable diamond, emeraid and ruby jewellery of well-known Parsi family by order of the Arbitrator.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will To-morrow THURSDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address the following by order of Mr. Jehangirji Cursetji Katrak an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Kaikhasrot Rutonji Madon and Mr. Jalbhoy and Dossabhoy Rutonji Madan and Bai Tehmina Pestonji Karanjia, heirs to Bai Jerbai Rutonji Madan (of Khandalla) widow and Bai Cooverbai Rutonji Madon (deceased) of late Rutonji Hormusji Madon and on account and risk of all heirs to the estate.

DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY.

Gold articles, such as necklace, bangles, chains, earrings, button set, etc.
Very rich English cut brilliant diamonds, emerald and ruby necklaces, bracelets, earrings, booty, single diamond's ring, button set, links, pearl uranihas, necklace, collar bangles, and ravifuls, bracelets, hoop rings, fancy rings, etc.
Silver presentation articles, Persian carpets tors, electric table lamps, cash box, Iron safe, etc.
The above mentioned jewellery has been especially made by the deceased for his own family use and they are most attractive for presentation at marriage and other festivals.
This is a very good opportunity to merchants and private purchasers.
The property will be on view from the 18th inst.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Bombay, 20th February 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED IRON WIRE GAUZE, SHOVELS, ALUMINIUM CIRCLES, ELASTIC BOOT WEBS, GLASS BEADS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, Apollo Street.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
3 cases aluminium circles.
8 parcels elastic boot-webs.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—
50 bundles cast steel shovels each one dozen No. 3 round and square.
22 cases 167 rolls galvanised iron wire gauze size 30 and 36, each roll about 50 feet of different.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred tonga with horse and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TANK BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 160 of 1921 (Shirinbai, widow of Hasanalli Mohamedalli Gangriwalla, and others vs. Lukmanji Mohamedally Gangriwalla and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and situate at the corner of Tank Bunder Road and Gurupdev Road, containing by admeasurement 377 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other lands under Collector's New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the West by the Gurupdev Road, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road, on the North by the property of Nurmohamed Jumabhai.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder Read, containing by admeasurement 801 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collectors of Land Revenue together with other lands under Collector's New No. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the North by the property of Nurmohamed Haji Janmohamed and partly by the property of Rama Custnaji, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road, on the East by the property of Rama Custnaji and on the West partly by the property described in Lot No. 1 and partly by the property of Nurmohamed Jumabhai.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands in the Books of Collector for Land Revenue under New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Rama Custnaji and partly by the property of M. H. Kavarana, on the North by the property of Noormohamed Haji Janmohamed, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road and on the West by the property of Rama Custnaji.
LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 12 square yards and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue together with other lands under New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East by the property described in Lot No. 3, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the South by the property of Rama Custnaji and on the North by the property of Noormohamed Haji Janmohamed.
All the premises described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 7722 (1), 7722 (1A), 7722 (1B), 7722 (2), 7723 (1), 7723 (2), Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B, 2AB, 4 and 4A.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORBHAT LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned property at the premises by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Purshotamdas Ramji, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kashibai wife of Kalidas Nathubhai, and the said Kalidas Nathubhai, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him the said Mortgagee under and by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of April, 1922, and two Indentures of Further Charge, dated respectively the 11th day of January, 1923, and the 18th day of May, 1923, and all made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (cess whereof is redeemed) with the building, messuage, tenement thereon situate, lying and being at Borbhat Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3081, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7704 and Cadastral Survey No. 250, Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 719 and Street No. 13, and which said piece of land is admeasuring 172 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Lane, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Maganlal Dalpatram and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmibai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Rooms or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.
Offers for sale of the property by private contract are also invited.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th February, 1924.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL HERMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

WEMBLEY, LONDON.

AN INDIAN having arrived lately with full information from the authorities concerned is returning to England within a month.

Good opportunity for British subjects to establish mutual commercial intercourse after the setback of recent years.

Those desiring information of an exclusive character regarding this unique undertaking should apply to Box No. 60 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R9806

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following Excise Licensee (except privileged shops) in the Town and Island of Bombay for the 12 months from 1st April, 1924 to 31st March, 1925 will be sold by Public Auction at the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL as follows:—

I. Retail vend of Country liquor on Monday, TUESDAY, and Wednesday, 25th, 26th and 27th February, 1924.
II. Retail vend of Toddy on THURSDAY, 28th February, 1924.
III. Foreign Liquor "on" licenses on FRIDAY, 29th February, 1924.
IV. Intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang, etc.,) on TUESDAY, 4th March 1924,
V. Opium, on TUESDAY, 4th March, 1924 after the disposal of the Intoxicating Drugs shops.

2. The auction will begin each day at 11 a.m.
3. The conditions of sale and the forms of licenses can be seen at the office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF SALT and EXCISE BOMBAY, at the Old Custom House, Bombay, during office hours on any working day.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th February, 1924.

C18844

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Burmah Teak and Country Timber are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office at Church Gate, Bombay, by 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1924.

Tender forms containing conditions and specifications can be had from the undermentioned at Rs. 2 each which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.

Mahalaxmi, Bombay,
8th February, 1924.

C18890

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a Primary School including Care-taker's Quarters, compound wall, pavement and Sanitary fittings, etc. at DeLisle Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to bona-fide building contractors only by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19-2-1924.

C18987

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

600 Tons scrap steel Carriage and Wagon and Locomotive tyres.
400 Tons scrap steel Carriage and Wagon Axles.

Available on the N. W. Railway at the Lahore (Moghalpura) Stores Depot.

Tenders duly sealed should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, N. W. Railway, Lahore (Moghalpura) not later than 2 p.m. on 3rd March, 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who may wish to be present.

Forms of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura Dated 6-2-24.

C 18901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN INVITED TO THE ISMAIL COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY AT ANDHERI.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the above ceremony are requested to note that the Foundation Stone Ceremony has been POSTPONED *sine die* and that therefore there will be no ceremony on Thursday, the 21st February, 1924.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVT.

C18989

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 41 in respect of one Share of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Narsilal Jaikisondas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this Share should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, otherwise duplicate will be issued to the aforementioned owner.

For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.,
Messrs. RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH and VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By,
The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.
Their Attorneys.

C18992

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. J. Muller, who vacates his seat, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election. Also to elect Directors in the places of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai, who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1924, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1924.

C18780

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHATRUMAL THARUMAL has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or claiming any estate, right title, interest or claim into upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at their office at 79 Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of suit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Buran Kamudin Street, without the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1165, New No. 8350, Old Survey No 2276 and New Survey No. 3750 and Cadestral No. 1295, Byculla Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under the Ward No. 70 and Street No. 22-24 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Shaik Buran Kamudin Street, on or towards West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Gully and beyond that by the property of Nizamuddin Khatib and on or towards the South by the property of Nasruddin Munshi Afzaludin.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1924.

M. B. CHOKSEY,
For Messrs. Dubash & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

C18986

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai RATANBAI TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIWANDAS, and Messrs. MANORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, GORDHANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, and DHARMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS and MANEKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, the Executrix and Executors of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Murzbanabad Road, in Andheri in Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 11,798 square yards or hereabouts bearing as to a part non-agricultural Survey No. 71 and as to the rest Survey No. 61 (part) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the East by Marzbanabad Road, on the West partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhoy and partly by the property of Vendors, on the North by the property of Bhogilal Laherchand and on the South by part of the Vile Parle Village and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the N. A. Committee under No. 66 and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ramdas Khimji Cooverji and others as tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1924.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18991

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4427 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25th day of October, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

His Highness Sir SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH AGA KHAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Bombay, Persian Inhabitant now in Europe by his Constituted Attorney Jaffer Cassum Moosa of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti. ..... Plaintiff

Versus

(1) AISHABAI, widow of Abdul Kader Latiff, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Mahim and 1A. Unnamed infant son of the said Abdul Kader Latiff, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Aishabai, widow of Abdul Kader Latiff, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Abdul Kader Latiff, (2) ABDUL KARIM EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim, (3) Bai MANOOBAI, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim, (4) ABUKAKAR JANMAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim, (5) ESSAK HAJI ESSA, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim, (6) BAYABAI, (7) KHATIZABAI, (8) DABIABAI, and (9) HANIFABAI, the last four minors, the daughters of Musabhoy Ismail, of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Mahim by their Guardian-ad-litem N. W. Pradhan Commissioner for taking affirmations of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver up possession of the portions of the premises described in Exhibit A to the plaintiff or his Estate Manager on his behalf for an order against defendants 1 to 5 for payment of the respective sums mentioned in Schedule B to the plaint from 21st day of April, 1923, until delivery of possession of the said premises to the plaintiff for an order against defendants 6 to 9 as the heirs and legal representatives of Mussabhoy Ismail for payment of the sum of Rs. 1,575 as and by way of arrears of rent for an order against defendants 1 to 5 for payment of the sums mentioned in Schedule B or such part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim against the Estate of Moosabhoy Ismail for arrears of rent for payment by defendants or some of them of the plaintiff's costs of the suit and for further or other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of March 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 24th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
C18990 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

FROM
TO-DAY
TILL SATURDAY 23RD FEBRUARY
IN THE SAME PLACE.
(GROUNDS OPPOSITE THE MAJESTIC AND APOLLO HOTELS).
THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN TOWN
GREAT FUN FAIR
IN AID OF
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSN.
and
Y. W. C. A.
IF YOU WANT TO COMBINE PHILANTROPHY WITH 16 ANNA VALUE SPEND AN HOUR OR TWO IN THE
GAY VILLAGE
BAND CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON
AERIAL FLIGHT, AEROPLANE RIDES, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, MAGICIANS, FORTUNE TELLERS, GAMES OF SKILL AND CHANCE, SHOOTING GALLERY, MIRROR HALL, LUCKY DIPS, HOOP LA, AUNT SALLY ETC., ETC.,..
SIDE SHOWS 50 SIDE SHOWS
INCLUDING MANY NEW AND ENTIRELY NOVEL
ATTRACTIONS
DANCE GARDEN
Music By
THE BOHEMIAN DANCE ORCHESTRA.
By Permission of H.E. the Governor
THE
GOVERNOR'S BAND
WILL PLAY
AT THE DANCE ON
Friday
22nd February
9 to 12 p. m.
BAR
AND
REFRESHMENTS
BY
A. VIENELLI & CO.
Saturday
23rd February
Children's Fancy Dress CARNIVAL
AT 5 p. m.
All Children in Fancy Dress
FREE.
VALUABLE PRIZES FOR COSTUMES
Saturday NIGHT
MONSTER FANCY DRESS BALL
AT 9 p. m.
JOIN IN THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS AND CONFETTI BOMBARDMENT. A RIOT OF MERRIMENT AND GLORIOUS DANCING.
Grounds open from 6 to 12 p. m.
ADMISSION RE. 1.
Service men in Uniform and children half price.
NOTE THE GROUNDS ARE NOW FULLY LICENSED.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"SNICE"
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN."

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"KISS OR KILL"
(5 Reels)
with an all-star cast including the renowned
HERBERT RAWLINSON
PRISCILLA DEAN
HARRY CARTER

He had faced the hell fire of Hun guns a score of times unflinchingly, but when he came to New york, and was confronted with the alternative of starving or stealing, he———just see what he did in the Superb Universal Drama.

"KISS OR KILL"

A Drama full of thrilling incidents and tense moments, with a grand ystery plot and splendid acting.

HERBERT RAWLINSON

is at his best in this Superb Production—his splendid acting is a eature of the Drama.

PRISCILLA DEAN

This charming pretty star needs no introduction. Her very inclusion cast is a sure guarantee of the excellence of the production. See how her heart and hand are robbed by the handsome hero, who masquerades as a burglar.

KISS OR KILL

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy.
Time and Prices as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Chamney Road.)

4 QUESTIONS 4
THE WORLD WANTS ANSWERED
? "IS LABOUR'S DREAM TO COME TRUE? OR WILL CAPITALISM RULE THE WORLD!" ?
WILL BE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
PUBLIC LECTURES
BY
EVANGELIST R. E. HARE
DIRECT FROM NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
IN THE
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall
TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20
at 6-30, p.m.
SPECIAL MUSIC. ALL ARE INVITED

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Presents.
Four Popular and favourite stars
in
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY
SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON
FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.
Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.
" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.
" 14TH UNMASKING.
" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as Usual
COMING NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Photo-Play.
MINAL DEVI
Indian drama in 7 Reels.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA
Last Three Chapters of
PLUNDER
starring
The World's Greatest Serial Star
PEARL WHITE.
Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.
NEXT WEEK
One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
FLAMES OF PASSION
Watch for further particulars.
TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Other shows 5-15., 7., 8-45., and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES

CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM PRESENTS
By Special request of its patrons.
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
first historical Super Production
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Depicting the life of the greatest Rajpoot Warrior who challenged Aurangzib, defeated him and saved the Rajpoot honour and Freedom.
This week and to-day is your chance to see the BEST PICTURES of the season.
TIME RATES AS USUAL.

THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		28.831 in.
Temperature of air	..	77.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	..	70.2 "
Dew point	..	65.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	69.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		84.2 "
Minimum " "		70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, N, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 141

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Month	Day of Week	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	19	22 37	27 8	19	4 50	19 2
		10 10	26 2		16 32	16 3
W.	20	23 12	28 6	20	5 23	18 3
		11 7	27 0		17 13	15 9
Th.	21	23 44	29 6	21	5 54	17 6
		11 47	27 8		17 49	15 7
F.	22	0 21		22	6 30	16 10
		12 27	29 4		18 27	15 9
S.	24	1 26	28 1	24	7 42	16 2
		1 61	29		19 48	17 0
M.	25	2 4	28 7	25	8 22	16 3
		14 38	27 6		20 33	18 1

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

T T RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D, 1/5

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D, 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 9-32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 690.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 769.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 759.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 143¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 143¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 240.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 331.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.29.
London—Paris Frcs 102.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels, Frcs 117.60.
London—Rome, Lires 99.70.
London—Berlin, Marks .....

ZONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 18.
Tele. Transfers ..	1/5 1/16 Dul
Bar Gold ..	£ 4—16—2 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot ..	33 3/4 Quiet

	London, Feb. 18.
Bankers 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
" " 2 months hence ..	33 11/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Small support, Quiet,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 19
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	6 6
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	240
Japan	149 1/2
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 18.

	£
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100
Consols 2 1/2% ..	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	..
(Sterling Loan ..	63
Govt. Securities 3%	55

	London, Feb. 18.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 14/16
1½ per cent. Indian Loan	" 99 1/2
3per cent. Indian	" 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 10-4.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 10-4-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 28-6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-15-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-15-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81-1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-11.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-2
Silver ready, d. 33-12
Silver forward, d. 33-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, very dull. India and China sold, London speculators bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Ready :—26—6—0

Vesta.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p m
Maha	25—15—6	26—0—		26—0—0
Fagan	26—15—3	27—1—0		25—15—9

Bar Handi.
Maha ..
Fagan 0—8—9
Tone—Market quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 19

Ready :—81—0—0

Vesta.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 pm
Maha	81—3—0 ..	80—15—0	81—1—0	
Fagan	81—13—0 ..	81—9—0	81—12—0	

Bar Handi.
Maha ..
Fagan 81—8—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 85-8.
3 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1923, Rs. 102-6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-6.
5 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-8.
5½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1974, Rs. 107-8.
5 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February, 19.

Reuter reported to-day a drop of 100 points in New York and an advance of 60 points in Liverpool. The decline in America was due to easier stock market which caused continued heavy selling by Wall Street and speculators, whilst the advance in Liverpool was the outcome of better tone and less pressure to sell.

The steadiness of our market which had been a feature towards the end of last week was yesterday no longer in evidence, this being possibly due to the fact that the hope for settlement of the mill strike did not materialise, the mill-hands having refused to return to work.

Owing to disappointing advices from America our market for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened easier this morning at Rs. 586 i.e., about Rs. 12 lower than yesterday's close. The prices gradually advanced to Rs. 588 as offices and general buying but on Jobbers and Commission Houses selling the rate gave way to Rs. 586. Around this level, a prominent Japan House and Marwari Shroffs bought causing the value to improve to Rs. 588 and the Marwari Bazaar closed steady at 4 p.m. at Rs. 588½ At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 587 and going by a rupee closed weak at Rs. 581½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

Time M.G. Oomra for March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 564/65 and on a Commission House selling the rate declined to Rs. 563. Since then prices advanced steadily to Rs. 568 on Bull operators buying but once again gave way to Rs. 565½ on general selling. From this level prices recovered gradually to Rs. 568 in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract which was the ruling rate at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra May delivery opened at Rs. 569 and fluctuating for some time between Rs. 567 and Rs. 568½ advanced to Rs. 572 on a prominent Japan House buying. The rate then declined to Rs. 568/69 on a Commission House and general selling but before the close of the Marwari Bazaar sessions the rate improved to Rs. 572 on renewed buying by the Japan House F. G. M. G. Bengal for March and May were respectively quoted at Rs. 511 and 516 nominally.

The Ready market yesterday was dull, with little business passing.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	581 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	508
Fully Good Bengal	May. ..	512
Fine Oomra ..	March. ..	559
Fine Oomra ..	May. ..	564

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 19,

Description	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	545	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	585	570
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	625	615	600
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	610	600	585
M. G. Broach	630	620	610
M. C. Mathia	580	570	555
M. G. Khandesh	585	575	560

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	588
" " Bengal	March ..	509
" " "	May ..	516
Fine Oomra	March ..	568
" "	May ..	572
Good Southerns	May/June ..	608

LIVERPOOL AND NEWYORK QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 19th February says:—

New York Market 18th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
31.10	Mar.	31.70—60	31.50—40	30.10	+1 0
31.45	May.		31.35—40	30.50	+95
30.30	Jul.			29.60	+70
26.90	Oct.			26.53	+37
26.45	Dec.			26.20	—25

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 31.70, lowest 30.06, range 164 points. Continued heavy selling, speculative selling Wall St. selling and New Orleans selling; stop loss orders being reached. Easier stock market. Demand limited.

Liverpool Market 18th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.37	Mar.	17.54—17	17.30—23	17.97	—60
17.49	May.	17.65—16	17.38—20	18.00	—51
17.14	Jul.			17.63	—49
15.35	Oct.	15.5 —19		15.71	—36
Egyptian.					
21.00	Mar.			21.38	—38
19.97	Nov.			20 23	—26

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 200,000.

(2) Small market, Distinctly less selling pressure. Spot sales 4,000.

(3) American cross rate 429 1/2, March highest 17.58, lowest 17.50 range, 48 points.

(4) Strike appears discounted. Better tone. Less selling pressure. American local buying.

Alexandria Market 18th February, 1924.

Previous close 42.65, Delivery March, Opening 42.65.

	Liverpool, Feb. 18 To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. C. C.	Mar. .. 17.97+60
Liverpool	May .. 18.00+51
	July .. 17.63+49
	Oct. .. 15.71+36

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York March ..	30.10—10
" " " May.. ..	30.50—95
" " " July ..	29.60—70
" " " Oct. ..	26.53—37
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.10—1.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.63—75
Futures " " Mar. ..	30.35—95
" " " May ..	30.03—79
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 3/4
Silver U. S. mined	64 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 18.

		To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	30.10—1. 0
	May ..	30.50— 95
	July ..	29.60— 70
	Oct ..	26.53— 37

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.90
" " Fully Good	12.30
" " Fine	12.79
No. 1 Oomras, Good	12.85
" " " Fully Good ..	13.35
" " " Fine	13.85
M G. Broach Good	14.95
" " Fully Good	15.35
" " Fine	15.75
M. G. Scindc, Good	11.80
" " Fully Good	12.20
" " Fine	12.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18, To-day's Prices

Months.	
February	—
March	17.50+13
April	—
May ..	17.61+12
June	17.60+20
July	17.27+13
August	—
September	16.07+21
October	15 49+14
November	15.23+17
December	—
January	—
February	—
Egyptions. March.	21.20
" May.	21 33
" July.	21.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
February	17.24—57
March	17.37—64
April	17.43—60
May ..	17.49—57
June	17.40—56
July	17.14—53
August	16.52—48
September	15.86—36
October	15.35—35
November	15.06—34
December	14.98—34
January	14.91—34
February	14.88—34

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Feb ..	20.90—60
Mar. ..	21.00—60
April ..	21.07—60
May ..	21.15—58
June ..	21.21—58
July ..	21.28—57
Aug. ..	20.88—47
Sept. ..	20.58—47
Oct. ..	20 33—32
Nov. ..	19. 1—39
Dec. ..	19.67—33
Jan. ..	19.67—33

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 18.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
F/M sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
F/M sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M cargo ..	41/3
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers	32/6
WHEAT Cawnpore White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Jan. Value	44/6
Tone—Steadier.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 19. 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	0 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gujar 70-30 ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teaseed Gujar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, Black ..	86 0 0	17 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	6 15 6	
Linseed A/M	12 12 9	
Groundnut M/	71 8 0	
Teaseed, Gujar, 85-15 F/M	15 8 0	
Gujarat castor seed vishak	..	

METALS.

London, Feb 18.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 66 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 85 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 19

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	71 8 0
Copper	1/	73 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Elai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 0 0

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	27/6
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Company.)

BOMBAY, Feb, 19.

New York 17th February market quiet. Sale of raw Cuban sugar at cents. per lb. C & F New York 5.7/16 February.

Our Karachi Agent's telegrams last night run as follows:—

"Ready Rs. 27/2 delivery 27/7, 27/10, Nov 24/10, 23/10, 23/4 steady.

Our Java Agent's telegrams this afternoon run as under:—

"Market Steady" 22.1/4 guilders per picul Ex. warehouse, Small demand."

The market opened steady and ruled steady but quiet throughout. To-day's quotations ruling the bazar in the evening are as under:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 28/3 per cwt.
January sh. 32/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
February sh. 32/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
March sh. 32/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
June-July sh. 27/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
July sh. 27 per cent. F.B.H.
July-Aug.-Sept. sh. 26/6 per cwt. F. B.H.

CONTINENTAL B.R.B. BEET.

Ready Rs. 28 per cwt.
January-Feb. sh. 31-10 per cwt. F.B.H.
The market is likely to rise in near future.

RUBBER.

London, Feb, 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 5/8

Tone—Scarcely any business.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

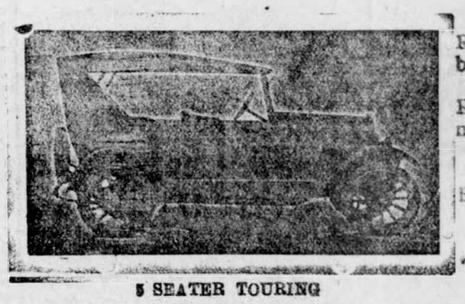
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 18, 1924.

Cotton	33803 Bales
Wheat	13529 Qrtrs.
Linseed	7418 "
Rape, etc,	1190 "
Gingellyseed	4940 "
Poppyseed	23 "
Groundnuts	5379 "
Castorseed	1302 "
Rice	175168 "
Myrabollams	4228 "
Cottonseed	42017 "
Mowrah	Nil
Gram	8097 "
Juwar	654 "
Masur	2306 "
Barley	1867 "
Bajri	3577 "
Coal	2529 Tons

2 day's total.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant Accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram : "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS, DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1/2	0 15 9
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1/2	..
David	..	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	..	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	..	No. 10 3/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	..	No. 6 3/4	0 13 6
Lighthouse	..	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..	No. 40/1	1 14 0
Japan	..	No. 42/2	2 2 6
Japan	..	No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	..	No. 32	1 10 6

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay 19th Feb. 1924.	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 1st Feb 1924 to 18th Feb. 1924.		84331	97881	—13550
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 18th Feb 1924 ..		1933826	1815430	+118396
Shipments for the bi-week from 15th Feb. to 18th Feb, 1924.				
Europe.. ..		4082	10916	—6234
China Japan & Coast Ports ..		48230	18131	+30099
Total ..		52912	29047	+23865
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 18th Feb, 1924.				
Europe		599936	400392	+199544
China		52687	10888	—56 99
Japan		727561	769799	—42238
Coast Ports		24981*	15761	+9220
Total ..		1405165	1294838	+110327
Afloat in harbour Europe.. ..		24532	4844	+19188
China, Japan and Coast Ports.		54497	87954	—33457

*Including 10228 bales for U.S. of America.

INFORMATION.

We have much pleasure in informing all our clients and others who specialise in WOOLLENS that we are now open to book orders for the special quality of rugs newly brought out known

AS

UNIVERSAL RUGS

which are of PURE WOOL and in FIVE very attractive shades.

Size 90" x 60" ... Rs.6-4-- each
" 84" x 54" ... Rs.5-12-- "
F. O. R. Bangalore, with usual discount.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION: APPLY TO:
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, Ld., HEBBAL, P.O., BANGALORE.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED,

Bawdwin Mine:—During the month of January 28,676 tons of ore were mined. 23,730 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,636 tons of Leady Concentrate. 10,614 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,3.2 tons of Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—Refined Lead 3,950 tons.

Refined Silver 423,558 ounces.

Of Silver production 3,000 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,000 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 10.5 ounces Silver, 6.6 per cent. Lead, 47 per cent. Zinc.

In addition 635 tons Zinc Concentrates were produced from tailings during previous months assaying 12 ounces Silver, 11 per cent. Lead, 43 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to above, 200 tons Antimonial Lead were sold and shipped and 70 tons Copper Matte produced ready for shipment from the treament of accumulated Smelter bye products.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

French Rentes were flat at low records. 4 per cent. were at 17¼ and 5 per cent. at 21 1/8 ex-coupon, owing to collapse of Exchange to 102.10 francs to a pound sterling.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22.

S. S. "China" with English Mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 4m., Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia with mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The homeward P & O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m. All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

"CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION"

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XIX of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science, East wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The lecture is open to the public.

WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the various Volunteer Corps to be present at the Ballard Pier on Saturday, the 23rd instant, to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival from Africa. The public are requested to muster strong at the Bunder. The time will be announced later on.

GANDHI MONTH.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and the Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committees, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, the 23rd instant, Hours—3 to 5 p.m. for ladies only; 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission free.

ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL BANDRA.

On Saturday last Rev. Fr. M. Baptista, Principal of the above school and Vicar of Mt. Carmel's Church, was given a grand ovation in honour of his birthday. The large school hall was packed up by the school children and the well-wishers of the Rev. gentleman. Miss May O'Neil read an address of congratulation on behalf of the pupils and the staff of the school. A short programme was gone through composed of fan drills and songs and a sketch entitled "Envy Conquerred" and were much appreciated. The Rev. gentleman thanked the pupils and the audience for having given him such a grand entertainment and also for the many presents.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for five seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded should reach the Committee's office on or before the 29th February, 1924. In case of contest poll will be taken and time and date for the same will be duly notified.

Poll for one seat on the B. P. C. C. was taken on Sunday, the 17th instant, and Mr. Munshi Mirza Mahomedalli is duly elected.

All the members of the Managing Committee and members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing the Byculla Ward, are earnestly requested to attend the Committee's office on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) to go round for enlistment of Congress members, Tilak Swaraj Fund and hawking Khaddar.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The "F" Ward Congress Committee has organised the following programme of work during the Gandhi Month commencing from the 18th instant:—

(1) A batch of workers to pay house-to-house visits from 5 to 10 in the morning and again from 8 to 10 in the night for the enrolment of members and collection of T. S. Fund. (2) On Sundays in addition to the collection of T. S. Fund and enrolling of members, the workers also to hawk Khadi. (3) The Committee to stock Khadi for hawking by the volunteers and for supplying to private individuals willing to sell it on commission basis during spare hours. (4) Public meetings to be held on the 23rd February at 8-30 p.m. and on the 16th March at 9 a.m. at places (to be announced later on) for acquainting the people with the importance of constructive work. (5) Meetings of workers to be held on Saturdays at 8-30 p.m. when reports of the work done will be read and suggestions and changes in the plan would be received and decided upon if necessary.

A SUCCESSFUL FETE.

EXTENSION FOR ANOTHER WEEK.

The Fete in aid of the Baptist Church ended on Saturday and it is anticipated that the accounts will show that quite a substantial contribution has been made towards the Rs. 75,000 required to liquidate the Church Building Debt Extinction Fund. The preparation of the grounds, the election of stalls, etc., involved no small amount of expense and labour and the Fete is now quite a healthy "going concern."

In these circumstances it has been decided to continue this enjoyable entertainment on the present ground (opposite the Majestic and Apollo Hotels) for another week from Monday, the 18th, the entire net proceeds being divided equally between St. George's Hospital Nursing Association and the Y. W. C. A. This venture will be managed by a Committee comprising Colonel Jones of St. George's Hospital, the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Ricardo and Mr. T. Campbell Rogers.

At the request of numerous visitors to the Fete during last week a license has been obtained, and "hard" as well as "soft" drinks will now be served on the grounds. The stalls erected originally for Church helpers are being utilised to increase the number of sideshows and other attractions, and the many inducements now offered to gain the support of the general public are sufficiently strong in themselves, apart from the deserving objects in view to warrant a liberal attendance.

MILL AREA QUIET.

STRIKERS' EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR

Things were normal on Tuesday. There was not the slightest stir in the mill area. Not a single shop was closed. On Monday owing to the scare a few shops were found closed even at Girgaum, but there was no trouble at all in the city. In the mill area the streets were not packed with men; the strikers were not even to be seen anywhere. The mills were, of course, deserted, and the strikers did not even approach the mill compound.

The Mill-owners' Association, after their experience of Monday, had wisely determined not to put up any fresh notices, or to put a further time limit. They had decided at a meeting on Monday evening that the men should be allowed to return to work, if they so desired, and if they did not return on Tuesday, the Mills were to remain closed until further notice. Any one after a tour in the mill area would not even suspect that there was a strike anywhere in the city, so quiet are the streets, there. Even the shops were not closed. The mill gates were opened in some cases, and in others they were barred and bolted. But the men did not accept the invitation to enter the mill premises.

All the excitement which was noticeable on Monday has suddenly died out and the men have confined themselves to their houses. The police parties all over the mill area are still there, but they are merely marking time and doing nothing. The scare headlines in some newspapers notwithstanding, the exemplary" conduct of the strikers has elicited the approval of even the head of the Presidency. Not a single mill in the city was working yesterday all having come in line.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Strike Settlement Committee which was appointed at a meeting of the operatives on January 31st last, met on Tuesday evening at the Presidency Association Rooms to consider the industrial situation and the speech made by H.E. the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council on Monday. Mr. Baptista occupied the chair. The meeting considered a letter to the Committee from the Private Secretary to His Excellency dated 18th instant inviting the Committee to meet the Governor to discuss the Labour situation. The Committee decided to wait on the Governor to-day.

ATTITUDE OF OPERATIVES.

The operatives seem to be dissatisfied with the Governor's proposal, which they say, does not advance matters in the least, their view seems to be that they must be given the bonus for the past year and they are willing that other outstanding matters should be referred to a Committee or Board of Arbitration, as may be the case, which Government may choose to appoint to deal with industrial disputes. After all the suffering and hardship to which the men have been exposed as a result of the unreasoning attitude of the Mill-Owners, it is difficult to expect the men to resume work, without any tangible gain, and on mere vague assurances of good will. The attitude of the operatives since yesterday, has been influenced to some extent by the conditions needlessly introduced by the Mill-Owners' Association with reference to its acceptance of the principle of arbitration.

On the whole, Tuesday also passed off quietly except for a slight "incident" reported from Sewri, where, it is alleged, some men who were working at one of the Stone-quarries, were molested by a few operatives.

ANOTHER BONUS STRIKE.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S MEN DOWN TOOLS.

About 700 lines men and workers of the Telephone Company struck work yesterday owing to the bonus not being paid them. They say the bonus which is usually paid them in the month of February had not been paid to them yet. The Telephone authorities have promised to pay the amount some three months afterwards, but the men want the amount soon. It is stated that some stones were thrown at the workshops of the Telephone Company.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GARDEN PARTY.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party on Tuesday evening at the Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen partook. Among those present were H. H. the Maharaja of Baria, Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir L. A. Shah, Sir Norman Macleod, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Captain Gladstone Solomon, Mr. M. Pickthall, Mr. K. M. Javeri, and Mr. B. S. Tarkhad, etc. The chief feature of the occasion was the presence of a number of nurses both Indian and Europen from different hospitals of the city, who were specially invited by their Excellencies to spend a pleasant evening in the Government House Gardens. The presence of these sisters of mercy drew considerable attention of the guests which showed deep rooted sympathy of their Excellencies for the medical relief of the city and also for those who tend the relief. His Excellency the Governor was seen freely mixing with the guests and specially among the new members of the Legislative Council and other guests with whom he used to have a hearty talk.

The guests numbered more than a thousand and the string of cars ranged from the Chawpaty to the Government House which were being driven at a snail's pace. Those who did not start by 4 p.m. had to linger about in the procession of cars for about an hour to go from the Chawpaty to the Government House Gardens. The guests began to depart at 6-30 p.m. after partaking of sumptuous refreshments and a happy stroll in the gardens.

GUJARAT GANDHI PURSE.

A BHATIA GENTLEMAN'S MUNIFICIENT DONATION.

A Bhatia gentleman has donated, through Mr. Manilal Kothari, a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Gujarat Gandhi purse.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND AND THE UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 13th February appears a note under heading "Mahatma and the Untouchables" by Mr. Ismail Ahmad in the course of which he writes "Congressmen should not give even a pie to any person or personality so long as it is not for the Congress. It is very dangerous and injurious to the Congress to ask the public to contribute to any person or persons."

Mr. Ismail Ahmed has laid down a very far-reaching principle—I wonder whether he entered a protest against Shri Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal for presenting a purse of 10 lakhs to Mahatma Ghandi. And did he ever protest against Mussalman Congress leaders appealing and realizing money for the reparation of a mosque in a foreign land. Does he mean that by becoming a member of Congress on payment of 4 annas per year a man loses his right to contribute towards and work for a cause which it is his religious duty to serve. I claim the right of every Hindu Congressman to contribute generously towards the fund which I wish to raise for the removal of untouchability among the Hindus.

My opinion is strong on the point that the Congress is unable to solve the question of Untouchability. In reply to a question of the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" I said "I am ready to work under the Congress for the removal of Untouchability at all times. Let them place this item of the Congress programme under Lala Lajpatrai and I think together we shall be able to solve it. But there is no possibility of our succeeding because the Mahomedans in every place will oppose us even if we induce the Hindus to give the Untouchables their rights. The chances of our success depend on the aid which we get from the Musalman leaders of the Congress and the Khilafat in inducing Musalman brethren not to interfere with our work."

That prognosis of mine has proved but too true. The Hindu public in a public meeting resided over by Pt. Malaviya gave Untouchables the right of drawing water from common wells. The Hindus opened more than 30 wells for them. But when they were taken by the office-bearers of the local Hindu sabha on a well used both by Hindus and Musalmans and the one Hindu present agreed to give a ghat exclusively to the Untouchables the Musalmans present interfered and belaboured empty handed Untouchables and other Hindus with bludgeos to their hearts. The next day the Police interfered and the Untouchables began to draw water from the well, but the Mussalmans left off doing so on the plea that the well became polluted. Not a single Musalman leader appeared even to show sympathy with the wounded Untouchable lad lying in the Hospital. And Dehli is the seat of leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asafali.

I appeal to Hindu leaders and workers of Congress not to be led away by interested Musalman proselytizers and contribute generously towards the fund started for the removal of the curse of Untouchability among the Hindus. I hope to get a noble response when I pay my next visit to Bombay in April next.—Yours, etc.,

SHRADDHANAND SANYASI.

Delhi, Feb. 17.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Jutes:—Opened steady after the week-end with most of the dealings confined to Howrah and Clive. The former received a little on profit-taking; Orient, Cheviot and Kankharrah were enquired for to some extent and the price realized showed an improvement. Later, a slight reaction set in.

Cottons:—Dull with rates showing no changes. Dunbar, however, after luncheon hour advanced to Rs. 100.

Coals:—Continue in fair demand though in most cases prices remain stationary. Central Kurkend improved on the last quotation.

In tea, scarcity of sellers account for the small number of transactions. Tirrihannah, New Samanbagh, Gielle and Seaulli marked advances.

In miscellaneous, apart from some business in Indo-Burma Tin, Frank Ross, B I Corporation ord and Cawnpore Sugar nothing of any importance was recorded.

Government securities easier.

The following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 66, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/4 S lot, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 102/14 S lot, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 103/12 S lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar 187, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 365 S L, Auckland 155, Baily 166, Budge-Budge pref 108 S L, Birla 7/12, Cheviot 247 S L, Clive 30, Craig 5/8, Empire 43/12 xd S lots, Fort William 277/8, Gourepore 592 S L, Howrah 39, Hukumchand ord 8/2 S L, Kankharrah 387 xd, Kelvin 724 S L, Lansdowne 258 S L, National 281, Northbrook 44/8 S L, Orient 193 S L, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 47/8, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/8, Bokaro and Ramghur 33/4, Bengal 637 Central Kurkend 27/12, Ghusick and Muslia 20/12, Gopalichuck 16/10, Kesoonda and Nyadee 24, Kuardi 7, New Beerbhoom 34/4, New Kessurgarrah 18, Royal 2/3, South Govindpur 1/4, Sudamdih 2/4, Union 13/12.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/12 Indian Iron and Steel 42/8, Britannia Biscuits 9/4, B I Corporation ord 5/12, B I Corporation def 7, Coal-fields power in liq 2/8, Indo-Burma Tin 8/4, Ivan Jones 5/4, Cawnpore Sugar 36/4 ex.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 29/8, Dimakusi 28/4, East India 16, Gielle ord 22/8, Jutlibari 16/4, New Samanbagh 500, New Terai 15, Rajabari 72, Rutema 15/4, Sapoi 21/4, Seajuli 35/4, Singell 80 C D, Tezpore 9/8, Tirrihannah 24/12, Tittabur 25/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and one-thirty-second pence and demand one shilling five and one-sixteenth pence.

SWARAJISTS AT DELHI.

INDIVIDUALITY LOST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

In celebration of the Gandhi month, a public meeting was held at Triplicane beach. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that they found in the Delhi Assembly where their hopes were still centred, the Swarajya party had already lost its individuality. The Swarajists were not true to their profession with which they entered the Council. What they wanted was full Dominion status without any reservations of qualifications and nothing short would satisfy them.

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestion of "a correspondent" given out by the writer of 'a Bombay Diary" in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 10th instant, on the above subject, deserves the widest publicity. Your correspondent suggests that the best way of promoting this unity is by inter-marriage between "young men and women of both educated communities" and proposes the formation of an association for the purpose with the following objects: (1) To help young Indians to inter-marry. (2) to create favourable public opinion and to take steps for the removal of the existing obstacles legal or other. The writer has also mentioned the correspondent's reassuring note that "no member shall be under obligation to intermarry until he or she chooses to" and that "names of members will not be given out without their permission in writing."

The suggestion is really a very valuable one. I do not like the words "Inter-communal Unity" but prefer "Universal Brotherhood." India wants not only "Inter-communal Unity" between the two great "educated communities" of this land, but unity of classes of people residing in this country, nay, not alone that, but Inter-national Unity, which I cannot consider far different from "Universal Brotherhood".

We are all children of the same common "Father," the one Almighty Being, by whatever name one may choose to call him. It is not for us, weak and erring humanity, to draw artificial lines of demarcation between His children. We are all children of the same stock and must in practice live like it.

Inter-communal Unity is now so ardently sought for, because Mahatma Gandhi has included it in his Programme of Non-Co-operation as an essential. But Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation lays stress not only on Inter-communal Unity, but also Universal Brotherhood because he detests violence and warfare wherever it is found. It is true Mahatmaji does not advocate Inter-communal Dinner and Inter-marriage, but it is also true that he does not condemn it. Mahatmaji certainly leaves these two important items to individual option. Hence, if those who think highly of the value of Inter-communal Dinner and Inter-marriage organise themselves and set about real work, there cannot and should not be any objection even from those who differ in view.

I, therefore heartily endorse the suggestion of the "correspondent" in this connection and hope he will immediately gather the names of the sympathisers and bring into existence the proposed association. I cannot, at the same time, understand why there should be any secrecy about the names of this proposed association. If a person is really for Inter-marriage and wants to do what best he or she can to persuade others, if not to actively promote it, at least to tolerate it, I cannot understand why he or she should object to the publicity of his or her name. If he or she dare not stand this publicity I doubt his or her ability to persuade others in anything. Further, if a person is bold enough to inter-marry, and after marriage live publicly with a partner in life, I cannot understand that person objecting to the publicity of his or her name. Secrecy is the bane of all human troubles; it is the root of all mutual distrust and suspicion. And when we are now out to root out mutual distrust and suspicion to save us from their effects, we should no more harbour secrecy. I have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in publicly giving my name to your correspondent, through your valuable columns and invite others like Mr. K. Natrajan and Dr Gour to set the ball rolling.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Feb. 17.

A CLERK'S UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE

It is reported that a clerk of the local Currency Office, named Khursetji P. Banker, by mistake gave on Monday the 18th instant notes of the total value of Rs. 5,500 in exchange for a note of Rs. 1,000 tendered to him for encashment. The party who received the excess payment has not yet been traced. As the poor clerk is likely to suffer in case of non-return of the amount payed by him in excess, it is requested that the person who cashed the Rs. 1,000 note will kindly return to the Currency Office Rs. 4,500 received by him in excess and he will be amply repaid for his kindness.

Office [illegible]

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House yesterday.

JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Subscriptions to the Japanese loan now amount to about forty-three millions sterling. Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

New York.—The Japanese loan has been oversubscribed by a hundred million dollars. —Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU IN KENYA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLL-TAX.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Feb. 18.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Khandalla yesterday for South Africa alongwith Messrs. Taiballi and Jeevanjee. During the last week's stay, she addressed the Indians exhorting them to close up their ranks and warning them against those social and communal weaknesses which had been exploited by their political opponents. The "Times" published a garbed, perverted and incorrect report. The following day she addressed meeting when she said:—Don't fear. Don't pay poll-tax till the injustice of the white paper is removed." An acting committee has been formed to assist the people in all ways. The meeting was an immense success. It condemned strongly the action of the "Times".

The Indian Association invited her to a tea party when Arabs, Baluchis, Swahilis and Sheris were represented. She also attended another tea-party of Europeans and Indians.

The poll-tax campaign is being carried on constructive lines. To assist destitute Indians funds are being collected.

Mrs. Naidu is returning to Bombay by S. S. "Karoa" on the 5th April halting at Mombasa on the 24th March.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

ATTITUDE OF NATIONALISTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Soon after the Assembly concluded its session to-day, the Nationalist Party met and is understood to have considered the attitude to be adopted to-morrow regarding supplementary demands for grants. The decision arrived at is not known but it is surmised that in view of the fact that the party is pledged to give Government reasonable time to respond before refusing supplies in March, to-morrow's demands would be considered on their merits.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE WORK

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking in the Legislative Assembly to-day on the Moslem-Hindu differences said that the Round Table Conference would be held despite Government opposition and Moslem claims would receive the fullest consideration at the Conference. He also said that Mr. Gandhi intended to devote his whole life to promote unity between Hindus and Moslems.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

SOON TO EDIT HIS TWO WEEKLIES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi writes from Poona saying that Mr. Gandhi has determined to conduct again his two weeklies "Young India" and "Navjivan". He had determined to begin writing something immediately but owing to his inability to bear any strain he would not write anything for some time.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

The next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence on March 4th and will last up to March 15th. The Governor has allotted ten days for Government business and one day for private business. All the Government bills which were postponed through the efforts of the Swarajists in the last Council will be taken up in March.

PREMIER AND LEAGUE'S UNION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 18.

The Premier to-day received a deputation from the League of Nations Union.—B. O. W.

12 WORKERS KILLED IN FACTORY.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 19.

Eleven women workers and a foreman were killed to-day at the munitions factory near Erith on the bank of the Thames. With others they were working in a shed breaking up very light cartridges when there was a sudden explosion followed by fire. Fourteen were trapped in the blazing shed and 12 victims were killed outright, their bodies being burnt beyond recognition. Two others escaped with injuries.—B. O. W.

LADY J P.'S.

Among the newly appointed Justices of the Peace in Bombay are Lady Cawasji Jehangir, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Hodgkinson and Lady Jagmohandas Vanjivandas.

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ONE SET OF 48 GAMES.

Yesterday evening saw four games in Men's Singles, five in Men's Doubles and three in Mixed Doubles played off. As was anticipated the contest between Wagle and Rajaram vs. Annett and Pitt turned out to be fairly interesting and exciting. Annett and Pitt started off in excellent form and overwhelmed their opponents by their terrific bombardment. Before the latter knew where they were the European pair registered the first set on the telegraph board. Wagle then took stock of the situation and began cautiously. Rajaram also steadied down. The second set was easily recorded in their favour at the cost of only two games. In the final set Wagle and partner led at 5—3 but Annett and Pitt drew level by securing the next two games. At this stage great excitement prevailed and it looked like anybody's match. The credit however goes to Rajaram for pulling the set out of the fire.

A RECORD SET.

The most sensational match however was between Bhagwat and Raja Iyer vs. Naoroji and Wadia. The first set saw no less than 48 games and took nearly an hour and a half. It is doubtful if ever such tall score has been made in a first class tournament anywhere. In any case this constitutes a record for India. Bhagwat and Iyer capture the first three games and were still leading at 5—3. Raja Iyer had only one point to score to annex the first set. He however lost the game and then Wadia by his elusive top-cut services scored the equalizer. A ding-dong game followed everybody in his turn securing a service game. Every time the Parsi pair took the lead, the Hindu pair equalized. Games were piled up like apples. At the forty-seventh game, Naoroji surrendered his service game. Bhagwat then took chance by the forelock and annexed the set. Wadia and Naoroji took the lead in the second set and scored the equaliser. The final set again found Bhagwat and Raja Iyer cautious and aggressive. There were a few lengthy rallies as were witnessed in the Annett and Pitt vs. Wagle and Rajaram match. At last the Hindu pair proved victorious after a hard tussle for nearly two and a half hours, and qualified themselves for the semi-final round. If they keep up their steadiness and stamina against Naoroji and Hosie whom they will probably meet in the semi-final they are bound to be the finalists against Wagle and Rajaram in the Men's Doubles.

MRS. ROW AND WAGLE WIN AGAIN.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Hunt and Jeejeebhoy with great ease. They now meet Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia in the semi-final and ought to win easily again. Miss Tata and Naoroji defeated Mrs Race and Perkins without much difficulty. Their encounter against Mrs. Radice and Bean would be well-worth watching.

CHUNILAL BEAT GILLESPIE.

Chunilal, the Indore player, sprang a surprise by defeating Gillespie, with the loss of only two games in two sets. Some prophesy that he has an easy run up to the final. In any case his next encounter with Annett should receive attention.

All the other matches were decided in two straight sets and the progress these players in the next round will be interesting to watch. The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—THIRD ROUND.

Perkins beat Nagaraja 6—3, 6—2.
Gonsalves beat Shivdasani 3—6, 6—3.
Chunilal beat Gillespie 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND.

Deodhar and Chunilal beat Clark and Cambridge 6—2, 6—4.
Wagle and Rajaram beat Annett and Pitt 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.
Naoroji and Hosie beat Jeejeebhoy and Pett 6—2, 6—5.

FOURTH ROUND.

Shivdasani and Patel beat Milne and Bean 6—2, 6—2.
Bhagwat and Raja Iyer beat Naoroji and Wadia 25—23, 2—6, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Hunt and Jeejeebhoy 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. Radice and Bean beat Mrs. Patterson and Long 6—0, 6—3.
Miss Tata and Naoroji beat Mrs. Race and Perkins.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Council of State reassembled this morning after three days' recess. There appeared three non-official resolutions on the order paper.

Replying to the Rais of Mymensing Mr. Chadwick stated that Government were considering the establishment of a railway rates tribunal and when it had been established the suggestion of the Acworth Committee in regard to amending the Indian Railways Act would be considered.

The President announced that the following gentlemen had been nominated on the panels of Committees from which members will be drawn to advise the departments mentioned against them.

Home Department.—Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Sethna, Sir Manockjee Dadabhoy, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Commerce Department:—Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Muhamad Ismail Khan Chandhra, Mr. Sethna, Sir Arthur Froom, Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Education Department.—Syed Raza Ali, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Raja of Mymensing and Lala Shabir Sinha.

Industries and Labour Department.—Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Sethna, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Syed Raza Ali and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari.

Mr. G. A. Natesan was elected to the Advisory Publicity Committee.

The first resolution on the agenda paper was by Mr. Sethna for amalgamation of Imperial and Provincial Branches of the Forest Service as had been done in the case of the Engineering Service. Mr. Sethna did not move the resolution. His explanation was that after discussing with certain persons he had decided to await the publication of the Lee Commission's report.

Mr. Vedamurti then moved that a scheme of granting provident fund on the railway system or some such analogous system be substituted as far as possible for the existing pension system for Government employees, gazetted and non-gazetted, under the Government of India and provincial Governments and administrations.

TELLY'S LAST CARD CONTAINED
Jovial, Treasury, Owen Roe, Mandil bkt, Aquilegia bkt, Marmion bkt, Lady Ritz, Allensmore, Kaser Girl, Risen Again, Tipperary, Ornato, etc. etc., in all
SIX GOOD WINS AND MANY FINE PLACES.
There are only 4 more meetings.
Don't fail to go punctually to
TARAPOREVALA, 190 HORNBY Rd.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

DR. NEVER FAILS TO SHOW EFFECT THE VERY DAY.

CONVULSINE

Infallible for Infantile convulsions Epilepsy and Hysteria.
Rs. one per bottle sufficient to infants. Adults require 6 bottles for Rs. 5.
Dr. GUNE, Karad. (Bombay Presy.)

"YOCO"

BOOK-POLISH.

NEW INDIAN INVENTION.

Protect your Books, Records, Library, etc. against Book Worms, White Ants Moths Mold, and Morbid Fungoid Growth with "YOCO". If you have a Library you must have "YOCO". Price Annas Six per bottle Trial Solicited.

Sole Agents: For India, Burma & Ceylon.
MESSRS. CHHAGANLAL & CO.
Carnac Bunder, Bombay, No. 8.
18851

ALEMBIC TINCTURES,

represent

The Perfection of manufacture, Purity of Ingredients, Scientific Accuracy and Standard "B.P." strength.

Cheap rates owing to reduction of Duty. Medical Practitioners will please mention "Alembic's" when ordering supply from their Chemists.

For Price List please write to or call on:—
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
66, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

TILES & MARBLE
Our Quality Defeats Competition
SAJAN & Co.,
No 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO., JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21796.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co., SURTI MOHOLLA DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR AN-ON UNDERWEAR
TRY WOOL
SILK
COTTON
INQUIRE AT
Messrs A. R. DAIS AND BROS.
Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for that is best in American Engine Manufacture There are many makes of American Engine on the market, but only one that cannot beaten for sheer all round excellence, that is the "HERCULES," the most popular engine in America to-day.
Sizes from 1½ to 9 H. P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—
H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.,
17-18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 786.
Telegrams NOXID.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1924.

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

The motion for the removal of the ban on the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of this paper who was callously dragged from a sickbed and deported to England on April 26, 1919, to India was carried in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by a large majority. There seemed to be a tendency on the part of the official representative—natural in the circumstances, for no-one likes to claim the sole responsibility for manifest and gross injustice—to try to lay the blame or to distribute it in every quarter capable of bearing it. At one moment in his speech it was the passport authorities, at another the Secretary of State, at another the Government of Bombay, which is preventing Mr. Horniman's return. He was deported by an order of the Government of India, and we know that when Mr. Horniman himself wrote to Lord Curzon inquiring by what power he was refused a passport for India, he was informed that it was by the royal prerogative as vested in the Viceroy of India! It seems to us, therefore, that the Government of India are evading their clear responsibilities in leaving it to Sir Leslie Wilson's Government to make tardy amends to Mr. Horniman by ordering his return. Thus the royal prerogative of mercy vested in the Viceroy of India is delegated to the Governor of Bombay! We believe that it could hardly be in better hands. The case of Mr. Horniman is so exceptional and glaring; such a contradiction of all British principles of liberty of the subject, law and justice that we feel sure that Sir Leslie Wilson has but to glance at it in order to decide on the removal of the ban. Why, the man has not even been informed in plain terms of the nature of his crime; he has been refused the right of every British subject to a fair trial. If in the opinion of the Governor there is a serious charge against him, let it be formulated; let him come to India and be tried. But, surely, whatever his crime may have been in the eyes of Government, it has been already expiated by his deportation and five years of exile. We cannot doubt but that, before many weeks are past, Mr. Horniman will be back in Bombay.

CLEARING THE ISSUE.

While Lord Olivier has posponed his promised statement in the Lords, the people of India have been left in no doubt as to what to expect from the Labour Government after the speech delivered by Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Legislative Assembly on Monday. He spoke, he declared, with the full authority of His Majesty's Government and the decision of His Majesty's Government was to reject the proposal for a Round Table Conference and to adhere to the Government of India's Fabian tactics of a departmental enquiry. The Labour Government, in short, has decided to go back on the pledge given by the Party it represents, when it was in Opposition, that India must have the right to determine her own constitution. By a resolution passed at the famous Scarborough Conference the Labour Party denied the right of any Government to govern any country without the consent of its people and declared its acceptance of the justice of India's demand for self-government. Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposal for a Round Table Conference merely carried into effect the resolution of the Scarborough Conference. But the Labour Government evidently does not consider itself bound by solemn pledges any more than the other parties in the State. So, not only has it rejected the opportunity offered by Pandit Motilal Nehru's proposal of bringing about an equitable adjustment of the claims of India with the interests of the Empire and thus securing a permanent reconciliation between India and Britain on the basis of mutual trust and goodwill, it has belied its professions and principles by adhering to the arrogant claim of trusteeship contained in the preamble of the Government of India Act in spite of its emphatic repudiation by the Indian people.

The decision of the Labour Government has naturally been welcomed by the Delhi Diehards whose joy is ill-concealed in the ill-conceived and provocative speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey. Much as we deplore the singular lack of statesmanship betrayed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Cabinet in failing to avail themselves of a unique opportunity of coming to terms with the people of India, we welcome what is, in fact, a clearing of the political atmosphere. Sir Malcolm Hailey put the issue in no uncertain terms. No British representative, he declared, would sit in a Round Table Conference with the object and purpose mentioned by non-official members. The object is, of course, to devise means for securing self-government for India in accordance with the wishes of her people. Sir Malcolm, speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government, said that they noted with great concern the distrust shown by the advocates of constitutional reform regarding the good faith of His Majesty's Government in their attitude towards constitutional reform and added, with a note of self-righteousness: "We are clear in our own conscience and must look to history for justice which our contemporaries deny to us" We shall leave Sir Malcolm to his conscience. But we ask how any Britisher, who is genuinely in sympathy with the claim of the Indian people to self-government, can refuse with a clear conscience to sit in a Round Table Conference of which the object is to secure the satisfaction of that claim.

The Indian people, however, fully realise the spirit and implication of Sir Malcolm Hailey's declaration that no British representative would sit in the Round Table Conference with their representatives. The National Party in the Assembly has given its manly response to this arrogant claim which has helped to preserve its solidarity. Its trial will come when during the next few days it proceeds to carry out its programme of continuous obstruction. To the people of India, the reactionary gesture of the Government of India has not come as a surprise, for they have had no illusion of a new earth and new heaven being created as a result of the advent of Labour Party to office. They had long realised that Swaraj could not come as a gift from the British Government or British Parliament to-day or at any future date but must be won by their own unaided efforts. Speeches such as Sir Malcolm Hailey's and the rejection of the proposal for a Round Table Conference will but strengthen their resolve to evolve, under the guidance of their leader, that requisite disciplined strength which will compel the most determined people in the world to seek terms with them.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The budget for the next financial year of this Presidency is an artful preparation. It is represented to be a prosperous budget, and shows a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, not including any portion of the extraordinary or Development expenditure, which runs into almost as big a figure as the normal expenditure itself, and which we seem to be pledged to for a good many years to come. But even in the ordinary budget there are items which cannot but cause the most acute anxiety. We remarked upon the fact last year, and we find again this year the great item of land revenue estimated in a manner which cannot but rivet the suspicion of modern financial practice as based on the vicious principle of deliberately overestimating the revenue resources. The normal land revenue receipts, without making any charges such as the exemption from taxation of those cultivators whose holdings are below the subsistence minimum, are given by the Secretary to Government as some five hundred and seven lakhs, and the budget estimate from this source for the next year appears at five hundred and seventy-six lakhs. The figures for the last two years might seem to warrant this estimate on dull, lifeless, mechanical rules of averaging; but we cannot always rely on collections of arrears to keep up a revenue item at such an inflated figure. And in cases like the land revenue receipts where at the time of budgetting we are utterly unable to forecast the factors which will in the course of the year affect that branch of our public resources, true financial statesmanship would rather underestimate than inflate the item. If the next monsoon turns out to be a prosperous one, this figure may, indeed, be realised and even exceeded; but should there be anything like an assertion of the so-called Sun-Spots Theory, the big item, contributing over a third of our total revenue, must shrink substantially. The same spirit of undue optimism colours the estimate of revenue under other tax-heads, like the Stamps, or Excise or Entertainments Duty, notwithstanding the continued depression in trade and industry, and the consequent diminution of the people's ability to pay these taxes. Excise revenue might, indeed, flourish in proportion to the increasing degradation of the people, but we do not know how long it is proposed to maintain this unholy alliance between the Government of the Presidency and the purveyors of intoxicating drugs and drinks to the community.

Without raising the fundamental questions affecting all provincial budgets of the present day in India, we may yet point out that while this system lasts there can be no hope of real nation-building in the country or any part of it. Sir George Lloyd's ruinous legacy to Bombay is euphemistically described as Bombay Development, costing crores sunk in the rocks and shoals of Back Bay. But it is not even an apology for the real development of the Presidency; and we need, badly need, at this juncture a statesman with imagination and boldness enough to demand the complete scrapping of this most disastrous scheme. While it lasts, Sir Leslie Wilson will not be able to spare a pie more for the essentially developmental departments of the Presidency. Education must be starved, and sanitation neglected while the Bombay Development scheme flourishes. In the budget before us, the educational expenditure is stated, for example, to be somewhat larger than in the year about to close according to the revised estimates; but the legislators will do well to note that this apparent increase covers a real fall-off of as much as 11.50 lakhs in the primary education outlay as compared with the preceding year, and that the explanation afforded in the memorandum is by no means sufficient or adequate. In public works, and particularly irrigation expenditure, the outlay has necessarily to be very heavy owing to the Sukkur Barrage; but the full benefit of building up such assets is lost to the province while the independent provincial credit is not actually exercised, and while the ultimate results of such developmental projects are left to chance. We suggested at the time the Parrage proposals came up before the Council last time, that it was a unique opportunity to reconstruct the whole basis of agricultural production in this country, by utilising the land reclaimed for agriculture rom the deserts of Sind by these canals for co-operative farming on a large intensive scale, which would not permit the vicious system of excessive sub-division of the holdings. Governmen have adopted no measures to give effect to such an essential piece of national economy, and we doubt if the real benefit would come to this province at all if the additional land forced from the desert is bartered off to the foreign capitalistic syndicates or allowed to degenerate by undue *morcellement*. Altogether, then, the budget for the next year affords little occasion for congratulations or satisfaction with the real state of our provincial finances.

A word, however, may be added, in conclusion, on the form and manner in which the budget is prepared and presented. We are told the form is the one settled and approved by the Government of India which the Provincial Government cannot meddle with. Even so we think they could have easily avoided the immense confusion in the frequent transfers of items from one group or heading to another, rendering comparison impossible and study most bewildering. The wording of the explanations also, under the various heads, is cast in language the most involved and confused that could possibly be thought of. If it was the set purpose of the compilers of the budget to madden and confuse the Councillors they have succeeded to a marvel; but if their object was an intelligent and an intelligible presentment of an account of their stewardship they have sadly failed.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The speech which H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson delivered when formally opening the new Legislative Council was, on the whole, a sympathetic one and calculated to confirm the hopes, already roused in the public, of the turning of a new leaf in the administration of this Presidency. His Excellency's reference to the industrial crisis in the City and particularly the decision of his Government to intervene in the dispute between the mill-owners and their employees as well as the declared intention to introduce legislation at an early date for the provision of some machinery to deal with industrial disputes in the future, is a clear indication of the personal factor which His Excellency has again brought to bear on the solution of the problems confronting him. One has only to compare the present attitude of the Bombay Government towards industrial disputes with that of the Government of His Excellency's predecessor in order to appreciate the change. Though pressed more than once and though a resolution was actually adopted by the local Council urging Government to devise some machinery for dealing with industrial disputes, Sir George Lloyd's Government took no step in that direction. As Sir Leslie Wilson seems to realise fully, the lack of organization among the operatives makes the settlement of the disputes between them and the mill-owners by themselves most difficult and undesirable and renders the intervention of a third and impartial body absolutely necessary. Since the employees are showing a disinclination to return to work without a guarantee that the bonus to which they are justly entitled will be paid to them, we hope the special Committee to be appointed by Government to enquire into the merits of the dispute, will begin and finish its labours early, so that the employees may not be left long in suspense. We have no doubt but that Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues realise that the present unorganised condition of the workers in mills is in itself the most cogent argument for the extension of State protection to them both against their well-organised employers and themselves.

The budget discloses a surplus largely the result of retrenchment in several directions. But a closer scrutiny of the various departmental budgets is necessary before one can pronounce one's final verdict as to whether the budget as a whole is satisfactory from the public point of view. His Excellency himself has regretted that more funds have not been available for the public services—which shows that there is room for financial readjustments at the hands of the non-official members of the Council, when the budget grants come up for vote. His Excellency foreshadowed some reforms in the jail administration, but it is not clear whether over-crowding and the provision of a new central jail are the only two questions to which the Government will address themselves. We sincerely hope they are not and that the Government will attach even greater importance to the matter of the more humane treatment of prisoners in the jails. As we have shown times without number the existing conditions are a blot on the administration, and the entire system calls for immediate and radical reform. The hell on earth at Visapur must be abolished at all costs; and the treatment of prisoners in other jails also needs much improvement. If Sir Leslie Wilson, during his regime, will address himself earnestly to the reform of the prison administration and succeeds in evolving a system of which Englishmen and Indians can alike approve, he will have earned the undying gratitude of the people of this Presidency.

Towards the close of his address the Governor thought it necessary to utter a few remarks which must be taken as obviously addressed to the Swarajists. His Excellency himself, an experienced Parliamentarian, laid emphasis on the need of respect for the constitution and conventions of the Council. There is no likelihood of the remarks being misunderstood or misinterpreted even in Swarajist circles. But it is necessary to point out to His Excellency that the Swarajist position is the reverse of unreasonable and so far as the constitution of the Council is concerned, it must be obvious to everyone who watched the election campaign of the Swarajists that the latter have entered the Councils with the sole object of utilising the constitution, in accordance with their declared method, for a further advance. Though they are Non-Co-operators, they have declared their readiness to co-operate with the Government, if the latter respect the popular will. We cannot do better than restate the Swarajist position in the words used by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly last week: "We have come to offer you our co-operation, Non-Co-operators as we are, if you would agree to hear us. If you don't hear us, then, I say, we consider ourselves to be men and we stand by our rights and continue to be Non-Co-operators." No Parliament will deny that this is a fair and honest proposition. It is not the respect of the Swarajists for the Constitution that is really in question: it is that of the bureaucracy which is being put to the test. His Excellency has declared that it is his aim to endeavour to administer the law of the land in a manner which he believes not only to be in the best interests of this Presidency but also in accordance with the expressed desires and opinions of the majority of the people. No more can be asked or expected of any administrator. But the rule with most administrators here in India lies in this: that they interpret their own desires or whims as the desires and opinions of the majority of the people. Sir Leslie Wilson, since his arrival in our midst, has at least in three instances read the popular mind aright. He has only to continue as he has begun in order to secure the people's love and confidence.

Notes of the Day.

The Taxation Committee.

The terms of Reference to the Taxation Committee announced by the Finance Members seem to be drafted on lines which burke the main issue. The adjustment of the entire tax-burdens to the capacity of the people to bear those burdens was among the guiding considerations of Mr. Sethna's motion, in response to which the Committee is to be appointed. And yet we find no mention specifically in the terms announced of any inquiry into the wealth of the people of India, its distribution per head and the incidence of taxation in proportion to this wealth. Without an adequate consideration of the taxable capacity as evidenced by the wealth of the people, it would be futile to consider the total burden as between classes, or its distribution as between the Central and Provincial Governments. The only clause that could possibly be interpreted to include an economic inquiry of the type really demanded by the mover of the original resolution is the one which requires consideration of the economic justification of different taxes. But in so far as land revenue is excluded, the biggest lump of the Indian taxation falls outside the purview of the Committee's inquiry; and its deliberations would accordingly prove futile in proportion. The land revenue in many a province, which suffers from temporary settlements, is exposed to the radical criticism that it recognises no minimum for subsistence to be exempted from taxation, and accordingly perpetrates one of the starkest pieces of injustice that disfigure India's system of taxation. While the payer of the other direct tax, income and super tax, receives an exemption of Rs. 2,000 the agricultural counterpart of this tax admits of no such allowance, thereby making the State trench even upon the most necessary requirements of life on the lowest standard of living. We trust this amendment of the inquiry will be suggested by some of the legislators, and will be embodied in the terms of reference if it is not even now too late to do so.

Provincial Contributions.

The other aspect of the inquiry as outlined cannot but be welcomed. As a result of it, we may confidently expect the hateful contributions now levied by the Imperial Government from the provinces will disappear altogether, for we cannot imagine any sane body of experts countenancing this miserable makeshift for federal finance. Sir Basil's statement giving the terms of reference suggested that the basic principles of federal finance will have to be investigated by the committee, and that body cannot ignore the unfortunate experience of the German Empire in the first years of its existence in regard to what they called in that country the Matricular Contributions from the constituent States to the Imperial exchequer. The inquiry into alternative sources of taxation may arouse apprehensions in some quarters as to the ultimate results of such a committee; but if we accept the postulate that the tax arrangements of India need to be revised there is nothing offensive in this suggestion. Similarly reference to the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes equally needs a searching inquiry, not merely in the obsolete, burdensome methods employed in the land revenue assessment and collection, but also in income tax, in excise and even in the customs duties. On the whole, then, the scope of reference made to the committee may be taken to be comprehensive enough, and if the men appointed to the committee are chosen singly with an eye to their suitability to the task in hand we have no doubt but the results will also be on the whole beneficial.

A Grave Municipal Scandal.

The patronage of the Municipal Commissioner is being used with such gross disregard of all considerations of fairness, equity, and justice to Indians, that it has become almost a scandal, and the wonder is that there are Indians in the Corporation who stultify themselves by endorsing the Commissioner's actions. The Commissioner had advertised for applications to two posts of Assistant Engineers for the Tansa Completion works and the applications were duly received. There were many Indians with high university qualifications and practical experience; some of them were trained in England and Scotland, as well as in India. Yet the Commissioner had the temerity to reject these men and appoint two Europeans whose qualifications were of the most humdrum character, merely because they were European and unemployed. The Commissioner did not advance the usual plea that the Indians in this case had not the requisite qualifications or the training, but he contented himself with the unsatisfactory explanation that though the the qualifications of the Indians were "too good" they were not what were wanted for the purpose of the Corporation. And so an unemployed ship's engineer and a foreman or a chargeman in a railway workshop were given the posts. The Commissioner has repeatedly treated with contempt the Corporation's wishes about Indianisation, and the boycott of Empire goods. How long is the Corporation going to tolerate this state of things?

MR. HORNIMAN IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

THE HOME MEMBER'S PLIGHT.

WILL SIR LESLIE WILSON RESPOND?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Interest in to-day's proceedings of the Assembly centred round the motion of Mr V. J. Patel of Bombay for the removal of the restrictions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India. The debate on this motion was very lively and revealed several interesting sidelights. The Government of India had a miserably weak case to defend, while the non-officials were remarkably strong with facts and arguments. The result of course was that Government did not claim a division and the resolution was carried. But Sir Malcolm Hailey got out of temper with several members, especially Mr. Chamanlal who has of late become the object of his wrath. Sir Malcolm Hailey quibbled on the question of responsibility—on whom the present decision for the return of Mr. Horniman rests.

But Mr. Jinnah easily cornered him and in a dignified speech carried the House in favour of the resolution.

No less than fourteen members participated in the debate, the most valuable contribution being from Mr. Jinnah who was applauded several times on his excellent performance. The debate reminded me of the famous Rowlatt Bill debate held in the old Imperial Legislative Council and there were many interesting passages at arms between the Home Member and the non-officials in which the former invariably got the worst. Mr. Patel in moving the resolution was accurate in his facts which he arrayed the Assembly. He first of all answered the question "Who is Mr. Horniman" by quoting the opinion not of any revolutionary Non-co-operator but of Dr. Annie Besant from her foreword to a book on Mr. Horniman where she had described him as the lover of liberty, of person, of press and of speech, which is now well-known to every school-boy. No causes were given in the order of deportation, but a month later it transpired from the statement of the then Secretary of State (Mr. Montague) that Mr. Horniman's offence was the publication of the Delhi correspondent's telegram about the use made by the police of soft-nosed bullets in the riots of 1919 and the free distribution of the paper to soldiers with a view to create disaffection among them. The subsequent telegram of the correspondent contradicting the message in question was suppressed by the Government and the Board of Directors of his paper had emphatically denied the second allegation. Thus everyobdy knows that Mr. Horniman had in no way offended the State and yet the Government pulled him out of his sick bed and deported him under the Defence of India rules. But the offences of Mr. Horniman were really these—he was a friend of India. He loved Indians; he advocated their cause. He fought like a true Englishman for the liberty of Indians, as for example, in leading the Satyagraha agitation on the Rowlatt Bill. He unearthed the conspiracy of the Curtis' Round Table against the Reforms and vigorously and unsparingly attacked the Government of India and the British administration, wherever they went wrong. These facts were ably brought out by the non-official members who took part in the debate, but the Home Member showed a little indifference. Mr. Dumasia is a journalist who did not see eye to eye with Mr. Horniman, especially in the latter's attacks on Lord Willingdon's career in Bombay, but Mr. Horniman is in his opinion not a dangerous person and he therefore urged the removal of the ban, especially in view of the change in the circumstances of the country. Mr. Abul Kasim is a nominated member in the Assembly, generally in support of the Government attitude, but today he showed remarkable courage in criticising the Government for having deported Mr. Horniman, one who even when he was on the staff of the "Statesman" did a lot to expose several conspiracies against Indian interests.

Sir Malcolm Hailey found that the debate might go too strong against the Government and so he hastened to explain the position of Government. He knew that if the reasons which prompted the deportation were discussed in public the Government of India would be held guilty and so he evaded that issue. He, however, confined himself to the general accusation that Mr. Horniman's career in the "Chronicle" and his conduct of the paper was enough to show that he was dangerous to public safety. But who is to judge the correctness of this opinion? Not any impartial tribunal because that would be exposing themselves but the Governor of Bombay (Sir G. Lloyd). This was the argument of the Home Member of the Government of India in defence of Government conduct. The Bombay Government found Mr. Horniman as a danger to peace and so they packed him off without stating the reasons therefor. But now the question is on whom lies the permission for his return. On this question Sir M. Hailey quibbled. At one time, he said, it was the passport issuing authorities, at another it was the Secretary of State, at the third time it was the Bombay Government, lastly it was the Government of India itself. This Mr. Jinnah remarked was not a creditable position for a Home Member to take. As a Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Chronicle", he stated authoritatively that a greater lie was never manufactured than the charge that copies of the paper were distributed to the members of the army. "You deport the man without reason and you refuse him the passport. You accuse him, but you do not prove the charges. I challenge the Home Member to prove the allegations. I say he cannot. Still you think that Mr. Horniman is a dangerous man! This is the biggest blot on your administration." These striking sentences of Mr. Jinnah went Home and the Government members were a bit puzzled and to add to their discomfiture, Pandit Malaviya delivered a strong indictment on what he called the little-mindedness of Sir G. Lloyd and after characterising the Government's action as abuse of power, he declared that it was high time to put an end to it. But Mr. Wilson of Bombay out-Haileyed Hailey and besides avering without any accompanying proof that there was no Englishman of standing who had a good word for Mr. Horniman said, Mr. Horniman would not be allowed in any English clubs. The reasons were left to the members to imagine and so every non-official speaker who followed replied to Mr. Wilson's observation by pointing out that Mr. Horniman was an Indian with an Indian heart and it was therefore no wonder that he was not admitted in English clubs. Mr. Patel's reply was brief, as he did not want to further embarrass Sir M. Hailey. (Laughter.) The Home Member pretended not to have been embarrassed, but whether he was embarrassed or not, was seen in the irrelevant effusions during several passages at arms between him and Mr. Chaman Lal and the angry tone of his speech. The debate, however, resulted in the motion being carried. It now rests with Sir Leslie Wilson to see the altered conditions in India and earn the ever-lasting gratitude of Indians by permitting the return of that great friend of India and Great Britain.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

18522

DEBATE IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. V. J. Patel moved that steps should be forthwith taken to remove all restrictions in the way of Mr. B. G. Horniman to return to India. The mover said that Mr. Horniman was the lover of liberty, of person, of the press and speech, the three inalienable things on the face of the earth. He was deported in times of panic in the year 1919 under rule 3 of section 2 of the Defence of India Act but the grounds were not specified in the order at that time but after a month of deportation, Mr. Montagu stated in the House of Commons that the reasons were two, namely, that the "Bombay Chronicle" of which Mr. Horniman had been the Editor had published certain false news regarding the use of soft-nosed bullets by the British troops during the riots in Delhi and that the paper was distributed free among the troops in the hope of exciting disaffection but the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle" repudiated the allegations. Mr. Horniman tried his best for an opportunity to disprove the statements made by Mr. Montagu but no opportunity was given and when Mr. Horniman sent a letter to Mr. Montagu controverting the statements, the reply came that the House of Commons was not the proper place to deal with the letter. Now the Defence of India Act ceased to be in force six months after the conclusion of the peace. The Secretary of State would not recommend an order of passport being given to Mr. Horniman to return to India. It appeared that the Secretary of State had absolutely given himself up in the matter but in answer to a series of questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu later replied that the question of the return of Mr. Horniman was one within the discretion of the Government of Bombay. Now Sir George Lloyd had gone and Sir Leslie Wilson had come in. His Excellency had already since his assumption of office, given satisfaction to the people of the Bombay Presidency and of India by the release of Mr. Savarkar, by the solution of the Borsad Satyagraha campaign and by the release of Mr. Gandhi. The people of India of every shade of opinion demanded that Mr. Horniman should be allowed to return.

Mr. Dumasia spoke of the services rendered to India by Mr. Horniman during the war. Whatever justification there might have been for the deportation in panicky times there was no ground for the bar on his return to India continuing in these changed days.

Moulvi Abul Kasim supported the resolution and observed that the matter did not admit of any controversy. India was the land of Mr. Horniman's love and adoption.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, in giving further support, called Mr. Horniman a staunch lover of liberty.

HAILEY'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Home Member,

(Continued on next page).

INDIA IN COMMONS.

DIEHARD BROADSIDE OF QUESTIONS.

MR. RICHARDS ON BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Hope Simpson with regard to when the first report of the Indian Public Services Commission was likely to be published, Mr Richards said that he was not in a position at present to add anything to Earl Winterton's answer in the Commons of January 21st The Commission was still taking evidence. Earl Winterton suggested that the report of the Commission should be debated in the Commons as soon as it was published. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Richard promised to convey the suggestion to the Leader of the House.

Replying to Col. Howard Bury, Mr. Richards said that it was obviously too early to gauge the prospects of the success of the Indianisation of the Indian Army.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

Sir Mitchell Thomson drew attention to the Bombay Corporation's tander forms opposing the use of British Empire manufactures except when they were not available elsewhere.

Mr. Richards said that he had heard from the Government of India that a resolution had been passed but he had not yet heard of any action taken thereon.

THE BERAR QUESTION.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Col. Howard Bury with regard to the lettter of the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Viceroy claiming the province of Berar, Mr. Richards said he understood that the Government of India was considering the letter. The representations contained in the letter could not be considered by Lord Olivier unless and until the letter was received in the constitutional manner, through the Government of India. An assurance had already been given that no steps would be taken in any case without giving the people of Berar full opportunity of expressing their wishes.

Asked whether he had any information as to why the matter was only raised now and why there was such long delay, Mr. Richards asked for notice.

INDIAN RAILWAY INDENTS.

Replying to Mr. John Remer, Mr. Richards said that during two years only a very small proportion of the orders for material required by the Indian State Railways were placed on the Continent. No purchase of Indian railway material by the Government of India was being made from the proceeds of loans guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. He pointed out that last year about 97 per cent of such orders came to Britain.

In the House of Commons to-day a series of questions were asked regarding the acceptance of an Hanover firms' tender for five locomotives for the State railways in India. Lt.-Col. Howard Bury urged that in view of the great unemployment in the iron and steel trades of Britain, the Under-Secretary for India should take steps, by amending the East India Loans Act or otherwise to ensure that contracts for the Indian State railways were placed with British firms.

Mr. Hannon and Sir Grattan Doyle put similar questions.

Mr. Richards replying emphasised that the High Commissioner now purchased stores for the Government of India. He was directly responsible to the Government of India and, in accordance with the resolutions of the Indian Legislative Assembly accepted by the Government of India, these purchases, in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, were made in the best market. The High Commissioner, under instructions, followed the ordinary business principle of accepting the lowest satisfactory tender. With regard to the quality, reliability and other considerations, he pointed out that British manufacturers, under the conditions laid down, would be able to secure the great bulk of the orders placed.

Replying to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Richards said that he was aware that Earl Winterton in the last session when the East India Loans Act was passed, successfully resisted, on behalf of the late Government, an amendment such as that suggested in the question. He added that Lord Olivier did not consider that it would be equitable to limit the discretion of the Government of India in this matter by an amendment of the East India Loans Act or otherwise.

REDUCTIONS OF INDIAN POLICE.

Replying to Col. Yate who alleged that the reductions of the Indian Police had resulted in great increase in crime, Mr. Richards declared that there was a general decrease in crime despite an increase in crimes of violence in certain provinces, while the strength of the force had been generally maintained or increased. He referred to the reductions in Bengal and the Punjab and declared that clearly the Governments concerned were devoting to this branch of administration their full attention and as large funds as their resources permitted.

REVISION OF ARMY PAY.

Further replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Richards said that the pay of the British army would come up for revision in July when the position of the maried personnel of all ranks of the British service in India would be fully considered.

PURPOSE OF KENYA COMMITTEE.

Replying to Mr. Scurr, Mr. Richards, Under-Secretary for India, stated that the purpose of the Kenya Committee which the Government of India was appointing in accordance with the decision of the Imperial Conference would not be limited to the proposed Immigration Law. It would be open to it to make representations not only on that subject but also on the operation of the franchise law and suggest modfications thereof if deemed advisable.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Lord Olivier has postponed the statement probably for a week.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

"INDIANS MUST ACCEPT THE POSITON".

A SHARP REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Cape Town.—Mr. Duncan, Minister of the Interior, again received to-day the Indian deputation which waited on him on February 16th. Replying to the statement submitted to him, he said that the Indians must accept the position in South Africa to-day with regard to Europeans and non-Europeans. They must realise that Government could not ignore the dominant sentiment among the Europeans. He intimated that the principle of the bill would remain and appealed to Indians to look at the bill from the view-point that Government would see to reasonable fairplay and see that the bill was carried out with justice and reason. He reiterated that there was no intention of casting any slur or stigma upon Indians. The bill was designed to remove the cause of social friction consequent upon the close association of Europeans and non-Europeans.

Several members of the deputation replied reiterating their opposition to the bill.—Reuter.

INTERVIEW AND AFTER.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The members of the various Indian Associations which interviewed Mr. Duncan in connection with the Class Areas Bill have issued a statement declaring that they are grateful for the very patient and sympathetic hearing of their case. After listening to the Minister, the delegation hopes and trusts that the matters in question will be viewed from a broad standpoint, so that no injustice may be done to any of the citizens of South Africa. Reuter is informed on good authority that South African Indians desire no retaliation by the Government of India on South African coal and other products, provided the Union does not bring in special statutory and other provisions for segregation.—Reuter.

LABOUR POLICY IN IRAQ.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Comomns Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Government had considered the situation in Mesopotamia and whether they contemplated any change or modification of the policy of the last Government and what was the estimated expenditure in Mesopotamia for the present year.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Government were carefully considering the matter in view of the obligations imposed by the mandate on the one hand and the undesirability of their remaining in Iraq any longer than necessary to set the Arab government on its own feet, on the other.

The estimated expenditure in Iraq from the British exchequer for the year ending March 31st was £6,900,000. He understood that a substantial reduction was anticipated for 1924-5.

CHRISTIANS IN MOSUL.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor Mr. MacDonald gave the assurance that the question of Christians in Mosul had been repeatedly before the Government.

Mr. Wood suggested Mr. MacDonald's pursuing exactly the policy of the late Government.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was not responsible for the policy of the late Government. He was pursuing the policy indicated in his answer.—Reuter.

LABOUR VIEW OF GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Asked whether the Government favoured the demanding of the payment of reparations from Germany, Mr. MacDonald replied in the affirmative amid opposition cheers.—Reuter.

NEW COURT APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 18

It is announced that the following Court appointments are made and will be of a non-political character during the present Administration:—

Lord Chamberlain.—The Earl of Cromer.
Lord Steward,—The Earl of Shaftesbury.
Master of the House.—Earl of Granard.
Lords-in-Waiting,—Lords Hampden and Colebrook.
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms—The Earl of Dunmore.
Captain of the King's Yeomen of the Guard,—Lord Loch.

Two of the first-named occupied the same posts under the late Government.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL OIL LEASES SCANDAL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Washington.—Mr. Denby's resignation followed his telephonic communication with Mr. Coolidge in the course of which the situation regarding the Naval oil leases scandal was briefly discussed in the light of the information conveyed to the President by the republican leaders in the Senate. Despite the Senate's resolution demanding his resignation, there has been considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Denby would actually resign in view of the strong support Mr. Coolidge accorded him.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

AN ARTFUL DOCUMENT.

RISING EXCISE REVENUE.

THE "DEVELOPMENT" WASTE.

	1922-23	(ACTUALS.)
REVENUE	.....	141722666
EXPENDITURE	.....	135317266
SURPLUS	.....	64,05,400.
	1923-24	Budget Estimates.
REVENUE	.....	151903000
EXPENDITURE	.....	157217000
DEFICIT	.....	53,14,000
	1923-24	Revised Estimates.
REVENUE	.....	146972000
EXPENDITURE	.....	154772000
DEFICIT	.....	78,00,000
	1924-25	Budget Estimates.
REVENUE	.....	158277000
EXPENDITURE	.....	165239000
DEFICIT	.....	69,62,000.

Increase of revenue in 1924-25 budget over the revised estimates of 1923-24 is 1,13,05,00. The total of 15,82,77,000 includes receipts under interest of 134,00,000 out of which, 18,14,000 cannot be regarded as ordinary. Its inclusion in the normal budget is thus misleading.

On the figures of next year's revenue and expenditure, as given above there is a net deficit of Rs. 69,62,000. That deficit, however, includes a deficit of Rs. 75,88,000, on Development account, or rather that portion of it which is charged to Revenue.

2. But even in the normal revenue figures of 15,82,77,000 there is included an item of interest on Development account of 1,18,14,000 which has no place in the normal revenues. If this be excluded from the revenue side, and correspondingly all Development expenditure charged and chargeable to revenue be deducted from the expenditure total, then there would be a surplus of 6.22 lacs.

But even this surplus is based upon exaggerated estimates of revenue, of 69 lakhs in Land Revenue, 23.83 lakhs in Excise, 6·50 lakhs in Stamps, 6.08 lakhs in Forests etc., a total of 1.41 crores on these heads only.

The confusion in the budget will not be avoided unless the Development account is wholly separated from the ordinary budget.

The Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1924-25 was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday The following is a summary of the Note appended to the Budget by the Secretary to the Government:—

In the final issue of the Estimates for the current year 1923-24, excluding the Development accounts the balance was shown as Rs. 3,48 lakhs. This balance subsequently improved to 4,02 lakhs. The improvement of 54 lakhs is due to the reduction of expenditure in all Departments in 1922-3 which amounted to not less than 71 lakhs, so that although there was a net fall in the revenue of 17 lakhs, the Government were able to show a very substantial increase in the balance with which they opened the year. The improvement is reflected in the closing balance of the current year, which taken at 360 lakhs in the budget is now estimated to be 4,27 lakhs. In addition to the improvement of 54 lakhs due to the transactions of 1922-23 there is a further improvement of 13 lakhs in the closing balance, so that it is expected to start the next year with an opening balance of 427 lakhs. Within this total is included the Famine Insurance Fund which now amounts to about 89 lakhs. It also includes 108 lakhs which will ultimately be paid to the Government of India under Provincial Advances and Loan Account. The total, therefore, of ordinary balances available for immediate use in emergency is 230 lakhs. This is not proposed to be touched.

Loan money is provided for ordinary expenditure (that is to say other than for Development) as follows: (A) Irrigation 389 lakhs. This includes 323 lakhs for the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and the balance is for completion of the big irrigation works in the Deccan and for minor works throughout the Presidency. (B) Civil Works 97 lakhs.

Coming to the principal items in the budget, on the revenue side Land Revenue receipts are anticipated at 576 lakhs. This estimate, as does the current years, includes extensive arrears of past years and a normal revenue of more than 507 lakhs it is stated, cannot be assumed. Under Excise there is an estimated increase from 402 laks in the current year's budget to 402 lakhs in the current year's budget to which is due to transfer to revenue of accumulated profits made in the manufacture of liquor. The Secretary to the Government thus concludes his Note appended to the Budget: "Enough has been said to indicate that the budget statement will prove that, while our present financial position gives no cause for pessimism, yet it is equally clear that we have reached a stage at which our resources have ceased to maintain the steady rate of increase to which the pre-Reform provincial conditions had accustomed us, and that without additional sources of revenue we cannot further expand the administration. We have arrived at a balance of revenue and expenditure only by the most rigorous economy in all the Departments. It is of the utmost importance that we should retain the additional revenues which we obtain from the revised Stamp Act and Court Fees Act, the latter of which will expire with the current year."

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

Among the main items of expenditure in the coming year are: Preparation of Electoral Rolls and expenses of General and by-elections; establishment for a tenth-by-elections; establishment for a tenth-additional High Court Judge, creation of new judicial districts for Kaira; Nawabshah, Kolaba and East Khandesh; creation of a temporary appointment of an extra judge in the Court of Small Causes Bombay; entertainment of additional establishment for detective work, training course, and night passengers guards on the railways in the Presidency and Sind; creation of special scholarships for Backward Classes (including Mahomedans); expansion of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Bombay, for teaching purposes and opening of a chronic ward there, establishment of a Pharmacological Laboratory in Bombay; subsidy to the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute; Empire Exhibition; appointment of a Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act and of a woman Factory Inspector; Construction of a new Central Prison at Nasik.

The Development Budget is given separately. Under this head the budget estimate of expenditure for 1923-24 was Rs. 12,40 lakhs, but the revised estimate is 1040 lakhs while estimate for 1924-25 is 8,64 lakhs. Provision is made in the next year's budget for the following loans by the Government: Bombay Improvement Trust 100 lakhs; Bombay Port Trust 50 lakhs; Bombay Municipality 200 lakhs and Cooperative Societies 5 lakhs.

The following is the speech of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., Finance Member, introducing the Budget estimates for 1924-25 of the Government of Bombay, in the Legislative Council. Owing to his illness Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Finance Member, read out the speech in the Council:—

Mr. President,—I rise to introduce the Budget for the year 1924-25.

I am here to do so owing to the unfortunate illness of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, which was so sympathetically referred to by His Excellency the Governor in his address. With that devotion to duty which has always marked his work, Mr. Lawrence prepared the speech required for the introduction when lying on a bed of sickness, and it is at his particular request that I am about to deliver the speech thus drawn up. I do so with readiness because Mr. Lawrence's great experiences and the study he has given to the problems involved render his words of much greater value than anything which I could have laid before the House. I recognise, however, that it may be somewhat wearisome for Hon. Members to listen to the reading by one person of a speech prepared by another, and I must ask for their patience and indulgence in view of the circumstances in which the speech has been prepared.

MR. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

Mr. President.—I rise to ask leave to introduce the Budget for the coming year 1924-25.

2. And since this is the first meeting of the new Council, I must preface my exposition of the finances by extending on behalf of the Government a warm welcome both to the old members of the late Council and to those new recruits in the art of the administration of this Presidency. We have all met together here on the common ground of seeking the welfare of our fellow subjects, and bringing to the common store whatever each one may be able to contribute, whether it b little or whether it be great, of knowledge, experience and skill, to enable this Government to be conduct-

(Continued on Page 9.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

PREMIER CONGRATULATED.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Tuesday at 1 p.m. at the Town Hall, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. A long list of questions and answers were gone through but except from two or three. Hon. Members the questions put were not of very interesting character. There were questions on Surat Municipal Schools, recommendations of Indian Prisons Committee, release of Mr. V. D. Savarker and sale of Goa Lottery Tickets in Bombay City. Some of the answers were evasive and not to the point while some were non-committal.

After the interpellations were over Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) moved: "That the Honourable the President of this Council be requested to communicate, on behalf of the Council, to the Right Honourable Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Leader of the British Labour Party, a message of congratulations upon his own appointment to the highest office under the Crown and upon the access... for the first time of the Labour Party to office."

Mr. Pradhan said for the first time in the history of Great Britain the Labour Party had come to office. It was an event of transcendent interest and pregnant with great possibilities not only to Great Britain but to one where civilized world. The Labour party he said, had taken a very keen and sympathetic interest in the affairs of India and therefore whatever their political opinions he urged the house to join him in conveying congratulations to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on his appointment to the highest office under the crown. Ever since the termination of the war, the Labour Party in their annual Conferences had always expresed their sympathy for the principles of self.determination and in the year 1913 the Labour Party in their Conference at Glasgow had passed resolutions for granting of self-Govt. to Ireland, India and Egypt. Khen other parties who were enamoured of the principles of self-determination at first, threw them to the wind later on, the Labour Party adhered to those principles even unto the last. He did not think that the coming of the Labour Party to office would bring about a millenium or effect miracles but he hoped that the Labour Government would go into the whole system of Indian administration and tackle the Indian political situation with statesman-like courage and foresight. He wished the Labour Government a long lease of life both in office and in power and he hoped that they would give their best attention to the political situation of India and satisfy their demand for Swaraj which was the goal of every class and community in this country. Mr. G. Patel (Mill-Owners' Association Ahmedabad) moved an amendment adding to the above to request the Premier to grant India Dominion status and provincial autonomy.

The president pointed but to the mover of the amendment that a resolution for congratulation or condolence can be moved at any time but the amendment formed a request and was therefore out of order.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) moved another amendment for adjournment of the consideration of the resolution *sine die*

Mr. Nariman said it would be more in fitness of things if the discussion was postponed till an announcement was made on the Indian policy by the labour cabinet. The pronouncements of the Prime Minister as well as that of the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas in regard to India and Kenya were very disappointing. He therefore moved an adjournmment of the discussion.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) seconded the motion for adjournment as he thought the house would have ample time to discuss and criticize the policy of the Government and that of the cabinet.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay City South) seconded the motion for adjournment as he thought Lord Olivier the Secretary of State for India was going to make a pronouncement on Indian policy shortly and the house would have then time to consider the resolution of congratulations.

Mr. M. R. Jayker (Bombay University) supported the resolution and advised the members of the Swaraj party to vote for it as it was a matter of expressing their good will which was a question of international concern. He did not agree with the hyperbolic expressions of the mover of the resolution nor did he think that the Labour Cabinet would achieve a miracle but he supported the resolution as it was purely an act of courtesy.

Sir Maurice Hayward agreed and Mr. S. K. Bole further supported and the resolution was passed unanimously.

BUDGET FOR 1924-25.

Mr. P. R. Cadel, the acting Finance Member, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Finance Member, then introduced the budget estimates for 1924-25 of the Government of Bombay.

Sir Maurice Hayward then introduced for the first reading Bill No. 1 of 1924, a Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of Reformatory Schools Act 1897 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED).

February 17.

To-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council afforded more interest to a gossip monger than yesterday's. Monday's function was quite a tame and sleepy affair. Not so to-day's.

* * * *

The Council devoted more than an hour to interpellaions. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education was the only member of the Government who gave brief replies. "Information has been sent for," "Enquiry is being made," "No information is available," "Government could not answer,"—these were his curt replies to the prying curiosity of Legislators. In the few weeks of his official career, Mr. Jadhav has caught the official habit of delightful vagueness and evasiveness. Only two things are wanting to make the initiation complete—a better pronunciation, and a more suitable costume (at least a good turban).

* * * *

Not so Mr. Dehlavi. He was not afraid of being heckled. He had his replies at his fingers' ends. Mr. Dehlavi has in him the stuff of which Parliamentarians are made. His pronunciation is as perfect as his costume is brilliant. As for Mr. Hidayatullah, he seems to lack courage. He does not evade questions but is afraid of speaking out

* * * *

The greatest interest of the day, however, was provided by Mr. R. G. Pradhan's resolution conveying the Council's message of congratulation to Mr. Macdonald on his elevation to the highest office under the Crown. Mr. Pradhan confidently foreshadowed the ushering in for India of a new heaven and new earth. He spoke for twenty minutes. This was the only burden of his song.

* * * *

Some other member wanted to move an amendment requesting the Premier to establish Dominion Self-Government in India. Sir Ibrahim, the President, however ruled it out on some technical ground. Then up rose Mr. Nariman. The officials who till then had been indulging in laughter and conversation sat straight. I wondered if Mr. Nariman was carrying any bomb shell. I looked but saw that his hand was raised empty. Mr. Nariman was blunt. He said that the consideration of the question should be postponed till the Premier had relpied to the Assembly's demand for a Round Table Conference. Would it not be premature, if not unmerited to send the Premier any congratulations *now*? "You may have to regret the step," he warned the house "Wait and See" was his advice given in a forceful speech listened to in perfect silence.

* * * *

It was more effective than a bomb. The official part of the House had taken fire. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad could not tolerate any such nonsense. But the President intervened and asked Mr. Nariman to retain the operative part of his amendment and delete the objective part. "Anyway, your object is served, why not listen to my advice instead of forcing me to rule it out?" This was what the President said in effect. "All right" replied Mr. Nariman. Then a few gentleman spoke. Evidently they did not want me to hear, they spoke in such a low voice.

* * * *

The official benches felt helpless. They found help unsolicited in unexpected quarters. Mr. Jayakar said the congratulation was only a matter of national and international courtesy. The officials drowned the next few sentences with shouts of "Hear, hear." I wish they would applaud Mr. Jayakar on all occasions. Has not the Assembly passed a similar resolution and did not Motilalji vote for it? Why bother about a meaningless congratulation? That is why the local Swarajya party decided last night to support the motion. This was the argument of Mr. Jayakar.

* * * *

Mr. Jayakar's speech had its effect. The President appealed and Mr. Nariman withdrew the amendment. The original resolution was then debated and passed unanimously. Sir Maurice Hayward was content to support the motion in a word. An unpleasant situation was thus saved by Mr. Jayakar.

* * * *

Then rose Mr. Cadell to read, on behalf of Mr. Lawrence, the budget speech for the year. Mr. Cadell held the paper first in his left hand which trembled and shook. Then he transferred it to his right with no better result. The trembling was a contagion which soon caught the members who trembled at the dry and uninteresting subject discussed. One by one began to leave the house, leaving Mr. Cadell to address empty benches —an event which should have, no doubt, earned Mr. Cadell's gratitude, for Mr. Cadell immediately became more composed, his limbs more steady. The speech was finished after all, and the M. L. C.'s reaped the reward of the day's labour in a party at Government House.

SOUTH CALCUTTA BYE-ELECTION.

MINISTER DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

By-Election in connection with the South Calcutta non-Mahomedan Constituency took place to-day. The rival condidates were the Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullik, Minaster for Local Self-Government, and Mr. S. N. Haldar, Barrister, of the Swaraj, Party. There was another condidate Mr. S. C. Bose, barrister, also of the Swarajya Party, who had issued a manifesto requesting his supporters to vote for Mr. Haldar. From the nature of polling it appeared that Mr. Haldar was leading. The scrutiny of ballot papers will take place tomorrow.

MR. HALDAR'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The first contested by-election for the Bengal Legislative Council has resulted in a striking swarajist success. The Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullick, Minister of Local Self-Government, appointed on December 23rd Sought reelection for the South Calcutta general constituency following the petition in which his previously unopposed return was declared void. The result which was declared this morning shows that Mr. Mullick was defeated by Mr. S. N. Haldar, Swarajist, by 1705 votes to 560.

Mr. Chimanlal S. Broker, Vakil of Ahmedabad, who had suspended practice during the Boycott agitation has resumed practice in the Courts at Ahmedabad.—A.P.

MR. HORNIMAN IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page).

opposed the resolution. There was no order of deportation in force against Mr. Horniman. All that was required was that Mr. Horniman should obtain passport for coming to India back. There was no restriction on Mr. Horniman's liberty in England and the sole restriction was on his returning to India. Mr. Horniman was deported for the whole course of his conduct of the "Bombay Chronicle" for a series of months. Several speakers had described Mr. Horniman as the lover of India, lover of liberty etc. Sir Malcolm Hailey was not there to justify the order of deportation because that order was not now in question, nor was this the proper place to discuss the merits and demerits of Mr. Horniman's conduct of "The Chronicle". As he had stated already one of the grounds was that the course of his conduct for many months was such that it was dangerous to public peace. That was the ground, whether correct or not. The real venue for the decision was not here but in London. The case was now with the Secretary of State and on such advice as he might give to the passport issuing authorities. But the Secretary of State before giving his advice to the passport authorities naturally consulted the Government of India and the Government of Bombay and on the recommendations of these Governments, the Secretary of State would decide but their advice was not binding. "In the past we have been consulted and we held that it was undesirable to allow him to return. That is still our view. But we attach the greatest attention to the opinion of the Government of Bombay and if they believe that there is no danger of public safety in allowing Mr. Horniman's return, then we shall support their view. But at present the opinion of the Government of India is that his return will be dangerous. The decision rests with the Secretary of State and our duty is only to recommend."

"DISCREDITABLE METHOD."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah regretted the attitude taken up by Sir Malcolm Hailey who was only quibbling on the points. The order of deportation came to an end as soon as Mr. Horniman left the shores of India and now that Mr. Horniman was in England, he was not allowed to return even after nearly five years and for this they resorted to the discreditable method of preventing passport being issued. "You refuse to try him but you make allegations. You deport the man and you don't issue passport. I say, no civilized government can justify this position. The Secretary of State has put forward two allegations which are absolutely false. During the Delhi riots a telegram was sent by the special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" to that paper that soft-nosed bullets were used. This report was published in the paper. On further examination he sent a report contradicting the previous statement but this telegram was suppressed. In the meantime Mr. Horniman was deported. As regards the allegation of the distribution of the paper to the members of the army, I say a greater lie was never manufactured. I challenge the Home Member to prove the truth of the statement. It was later manufactured for the purpose of justifying deportation and yet the Government of India think that Mr. Horniman is a dangerous man. It is the biggest blot on your administration in India and on your sense of justice and fair play."

"MELANCHOLY MEANNESS."

Pandit Malaviya described the action of the Government as a piece of melancholy meanness. It was derogatory to the position of the Home Member to put forward such a miserable plea as he had done. It was an abuse of power to deport a person without any charge and without giving him trial and yet refuse admission to return.

Mr. Vishandas supported the resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta detailed the services rendered to India by Mr. Horniman, for which he had been deported. It was surprise that a powerful government like the Government of India could not allow the presence of one man on the supposed ground of his becoming a danger to peace.

Mr. Wilson (Bombay) said that he was the friend of Mr. Horniman several years ago. He was not willing to make any charge which he could not prove. He would be lacking in his duty to the Government if he did not say that he shared the view Sir Malcolm Hailey had taken. "I know of no Englishman of standing to-day who has a single good word for Mr. Horniman and it is perfectly right to say that he was not admitted to any of our clubs."

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the English clubs in India were not English clubs but bureaucratic clubs.

Mr. Chamanlal described the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey as frivolous. Replying in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu had said that the decision of the question rested with the Governor of Bombay. This reply was not consistent with the statement of the Home Member that it rested with the Secretary of State. He challenged the Home Member to prove the charges levelled against him.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in offering further support to the resolution said that the Government by its conduct in not placing all the facts relating to Mr. Horniman had robbed Mr. Horniman of his good name which was an ungentlemanly conduct.

Pandit Motilal Nehru fully associated himself with the observations of the previous speakers and said that the case for the return of Mr. Horniman was irresistible.

Mr. Patel replying to the debate that now that the resolution was sure to be carried despite the Government opposition what was to be its fate? What was to be he the fate of the other resolutions like those? This was his greatest concern.

DANGEROUS ON PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in summing up the debate assured that the action of the Bombay Government was not on personal grounds nor was it based on the idiosyncrasies of the Governor or the idiosyncrasies of Mr. Horniman himself but for the conduct of the "Chronicle" for several months. It was of course a matter of opinion that if anybody read the files of the "Chronicle" during those months, he would find that Mr. Horniman's return to India would be dangerous on public grounds.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why not prosecute him?

Sir M. Hailey:—We prefer not to do it now Sir, as regards his return if the Bombay Government thinks that in the altered conditions to-day or henceforth Mr. Horniman's return to India would not be a danger, then we shall be guided by that opinion because that would be the opinion of those responsible on the spot. Whatever attitude the Bombay Government takes, they will have our support and we shall accordingly advise the Secretary of State.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried, Government not claiming a division.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

HOME MEMBER'S PETULANCE.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE STIFFENING

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Disappointing, irritating, provocative—these are some of the epithets offered by non-official members of the Legislature in describing Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech of yesterday. Almost everyone who counts agrees that it was in exceedingly bad taste and is likely to create bad blood and leave behind a feeling of bitterness. Only one member suggested that Sir Malcolm Hailey kept his temper in spite of constant heckling, but as a matter of fact that is precisely what he could not do. Heckling in fact was the consequence and not the cause of the Home Member's ill-tempered and undignified petulance. It was not that he was irritated by the debate and became offensive in his manner and tone. It was rather that he came determined to tread on the thinnest ice and arouse resentment. If there were frequent interruptions he invited them just as his speech was meant to invite trouble. It was no use his pleading that his speech had become lengthy through no fault of his own. Indeed a shrewd member remarked that Hailey meant not to irritate the House, but to dominate it and having completely failed to impress it, he lost his temper and with it the goodwill of the House. There is some truth in this for Sir Malcolm Hailey is not the man to handle a House like the present one. It was different last time, when he could put provinces against provinces, communities against communities, parties against parties. Last time he could poke fun at Non-co-operation and Co-operators. This time there is better organisation and discipline; abler leadership in opposition ranks, there is debating power and force of public opinion behind the National Party. Sir Malcolm cannot possibly adjust himself to these Khaddar-clad, outspoken patriots. What he is used to are compliments and what he gets are clean hard hits. Hence his balance is upset. It is unpardonable to him that a youth from the Punjab, his future satrapy, should challenge him and he indulges in irrelevant and undignified sneers at him. It is unimaginable for him that Pt. Malaviya should exchange his sweet reasonableness for stubborn opposition and he misses no opportunity of hitting at him.

The contrast between Sir Malcolm Hailey's first speech and concluding one is as noticeable and as much talked about as his bad tone. The contrast of course is in tone and manner, since in substance there was no difference, the same offer, if it can be so called, having been made in both the cases. I heard two explanations offered of this change. The one, which is entirely unsatisfactory, is that the course of the debate of the two previous days upset the Home Member's mental equilibrium. The other and more probable is that he did not and could not define his attitude until he got an inkling of the new Cabinet's attitude. This he seems to have got by yesterday and his hands have probably been strengthened by Whitehall which may have decided to remain inactive in Indian affairs, following a safe Conservative policy and support the Government of India. So much for the manner of speech.

Was its aggressive tone an effort at vote-catching or a note of despair? He found fault with the Swarajists for moderating their Cocanada demands and with the Independents for going beyond their usual demands. But this trick of raising partisan feeling and arguing both ways failed miserably. A prominent leader of the National Party said that the speech was disappointing. It is general opinion in national circles that Delhi is unsympathetic and Whitehall is immobile. Between them all hopes of immediate and substantial constitutional advance are doomed to failure. The policy, therefore, of obstruction is gaining gradual and increasing approval. If the National Party remains firm and cohesive we may soon have an interesting situation.

DIVISION ON PANDIT MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following 76 members voted for Pandit Motilal's amendment in the Legislative Assembly to-day:—

Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Rangacharlar, Mr. Harichadrai Vishanjas, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Dr. H. S Gour, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Mahmood Thamnad, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. Rama Aiyengar, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr K. K. Nambiyar, Dr. K. G. Lokohare, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. Kazim Ali Khwaja, Abdul Karim, Mr. K. S. Ray, Maung Tok Kyi, Maung Kun, Mr. Shambu Dayal Misra, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Seth Govind Das, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Raj, Baba Ujagar Singh, Bedi, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Shyama Charan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chaman Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Joshi Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Shafi, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Hari Prasad Lal, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Pandit Harkaran Nath Mista, Haji Wajihuddin, Maulvi Humahhed Yakub, Mr. Yusuf Iman, Sheikh Sadiq Hasan, Mr. T. R. Phookun, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mian Abdul Haye, Sardar Kartar Singh and Lala Piyare Lal,

NOES.

The following voted against Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment:—Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mr. Wilson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Percival, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Dunk, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Shams-ul-Zoha, Mr. Tusing, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Prince Akrum Husain, Mr. Aimaganman Chaudhri, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. G. C. Nag, Mr. Fleming, Col. Owens, Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Holme, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Howell, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Pearsons, Mr. Richey, Mr. Butler, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Henry Monerieff Smith, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaxum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Allen, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Ghulam Bari, Captain Hira Singh, Captain Ajab Khan, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Col. Gidney, Chaudhri Bahawal Baksh, and Mr. Bell.

NATIONALIST PARTY WHIP LOCKED OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Messrs K. C. Neogy and Goswami are the whips of the nationalist party in the Legislative Assembly. This evening Mr. Goswami while canvassing votes in favour of Pandit Motilal's proposition in the Assembly at division ime, was locked out of the division room and hence he could not record his vote.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

ENQUIRY INTO CAUSES

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Shaw, Minister of Labour, announced that he had decided to appoint a Court of Enquiry under the Industrial Courts Act to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dock strike under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K. C. Meanwhile, he would try to get the parties to meet again with a veiw to coming to a settlement. Mr. MacDonald said that the Government would not fail to take necessary steps to secure the transport of necessary food supplies and had already established a nucleus organisation. He added, amid general cheers, an expression of the hope that nothing would be said in the House of Commons to make difficult the only thing that really mattered, namely, settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

"WORK IN FULL SWING"

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The dock employers assert that work is in full swing in some of the London docks with ample men and fairly general in others.—Reuter.

GOVT.'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Minister of Transport states with regard to the dock strike that foodsupplies can be maintained for varying periods, ranging from a few days in the case of fruits to over three weeks for wheat, meat and flour. Cold storages have been filled in anticipation of strike but pickets are reported to be preventing meat from being taken from the coldstorage.—Reuter.

COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 18.

The strike of the dockers is general to-day at all ports in the country. Inquiries at London Docks, however, reveal that 2,700 are still at work. These are mostly members of the Union of Stevedores. This is an independent organisation and it has decided not to join the strike at present but to work no overtime and go slow on piecework. 27 ships have been discharged or loaded at the Port of London to-day. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Shaw has been actively engaged in efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute. He has to-day been in touch with the representatives both of the employers and men and this evening a meeting of the Cabinet is being held to consider the situation. Mr. Shaw has, however, already taken important definite steps. He announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had decided to appoint a court of inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the strike Mr. Holman Gregory, the well known King's Counsel, had consented to act as chairman and the Court would begin work immediately. The Government are, meanwhile, taking all the necessary steps to ensure food supplies. The Premier made a statement in the House of Commons to this effect and announced that the Government had already established a nucleus of an organisation for the purpose.

The Premier stated in the House of Commons to-day that it had been arranged with the Soviet Government that the question of export credits should be considered with the issues already mentioned at the Conference between the British and the Russian representatives which would shortly assemble in London.—B. O. W.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Fish, member of the House of Representatives, declares that it is not feasible at present to call an international conference on a further limitation of naval armaments.—Reuter.

HIGH FOOD PRICES.

CABINET'S SHARP WARNING TO PROFITEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A sharp warning to food profiteers is contained in a Cabinet communique which declares that there is no reason for increases as high as fifty per cent in prices of meat and other commodities, information regarding which has been received from various quarters. The Cabinet intimates that it has requested its law officers to draft emergency measures to prevent exploitation of consumers during the present strike.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

CHAMBER'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted the Government's proposal to increase all taxation by twenty per cent.

The Bourse du Commerce in Paris has been closed *sine die* by a decree of the prefect on the ground that quotations resulting in the exchange crisis are calculated to lead to an abnormal increase in prices.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCIAL EXPERTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

As a result of the representations of Britain to Germany, two German financial experts have arrived in London to discuss with British experts the resumption of the working of the Reparations Recovery Act in view of the interference with British trade occasioned by the fact that the German Governments is not reimbursing its nationals with the 26 per cent collected on goods from Germany.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Shaw moved the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill abolishing the three weeks' gap in the payment of benefit and permitting payment to end with the term of unemployment.

The Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Fenton, K.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. Previous to this announcement Mr. MacDonald was heckled in the Commons over the statement that he did not propose that holders of office should have a seat in the House.—Reuter.

PRINCE RECOVERS FROM ACCIDENT

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Prince of Wales has re-recovered. He attended the football match today between Tottenham Hotspur and Oxford University in aid of the Tottenham Hospital. His right arm was still sling and he was accorded an ovation by the crowd.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR CEYLON

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Snell, Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, said that the order-in-council providing for the constitution of a Legislative Council in Ceylon issued on December 19th would be published in Ceylon very shortly. It would then come into effect.—Reuter.

NEW IMPERIAL AIRSHIP SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

According to Parliamentary correspondents some members of the Commons believe the Secretary for Air has had prepared and submitted to the Treasury a new imperial airship scheme the basis of which is that the Air Ministry recommissions two old airships and builds a new vessel. It is asserted that the Government's adoption of such a scheme in substitution for the Burney scheme would prevent the airship industry being founded in England and keep airships completely in the hands of the Air Ministry thus destroying the possibility of their development for commercial purposes. —Reuter.

VON KAHR'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Berlin.—Von Kahr's resignation is attributed to his disagreement with the Bavarian ministry and his connection with the impending trial of Ludendorff and Hitler, also certain British representations with regard to the Palatinate.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN THE PALATINATE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 18.

Questioned regarding the situation in the Palatinate, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that there had been no formal agreement for settlement in any one document but as a result of the correspondence between the British Government and the French and the Belgian governments it had been decided to entrust to the representatives of the three Governments at Coblenz the task of supervising the restoration of normal administration of the Palatinate and disarming of all unauthorised persons with the object of facilitating a settlement.—B. O. W.

The House of Lords to-day passed the first reading of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Bill.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed with prudence and justice to all. Whatever may be the particular symbol which each man may have adopted for the purpose of his election—some, I believe, elected to be lions and tigers, some horses and daggers, and some are reported to have distinguished themselves by fervent, if not ferocious, appeals to the warrior or predatory instincts of man—here we may hope that they may discard those bellicose trappings and attune their minds to the peaceful and sagacious consideration of civic problems. And what better introduction can there be to such peaceful and sagacious consideration than a study of the statistics and figures which are involved in these handsome volumes the Blue Book and the White Book, which have been offered for your examination during the last week? There are very few men of my acquaintance who have made a thorough mastery of the details of a Budget, who have not been sobered by that sad experience.

NO FEAR OF BANKRUPTCY.

3. Now, Mr. President, it is my first duty to allay the public anxiety in regard to rumours which beset every Government these days, alleging bankruptcy. Sir, we close the year 1922-23 with a reserve balance of 4.02 lakhs. We confidently anticipate in the current year 1923-24, a surplus of 25 lakhs and a closing balance of 4,27 lakhs; and we are asking this Council to give us a Budget for 1924-25 which will give us a closing balance of 4,28 lakhs. In this statement it will be understood that I am dealing with the figures relating to the ordinary administration of the Presidency, separately from the figures relating to the development of the City of Bombay, and the loans for irrigation and other purposes.

4. I should explain the character of the reserve balance of 4 1/3 crores at the close of this year. Of this sum, 1,28 lakhs represent our Famine Insurance Fund. 79 lakhs represent the balance in hand for the repayment of our Provincial Loan account to the Government of India. This is money which had been advanced by the Government of India to the Provincial Government before the Reforms, and has to be repaid at the rate of 20 lakhs a year. We have made recoveries from the cultivators in excess of these repayments, and hold the balance for repayment in future years. It is not, strictly speaking, an asset of this Government. And the balance 2,36 lakhs is the true working balance of this Presidency. That balance, as we have explained to the late House on several occasions, cannot be allowed to fall below 2 crores, owing to the exceedingly precarious character of our annual revenue.

5. If I may revert for a moment to the last year that has closed, 1922-23, I may remind this House that we had expected a final closing balance of 3,93 lakhs. Thanks to the strenuous pursuit of the policy of retrenchment which had been inaugurated with the blessing and support of the late Legislative Council, we were able cut down expenditure in almost all the spending Departments and the net economies over the Budget allotments amounted to 71 lakhs of rupees.

We had however a net fall in certain revenues of 17 lakhs.

The combined result was an increase in the closing balance from the anticipated figure of 3,48 lakhs to the actual figure of 4,02 lakhs.

Members of this House accustomed to the achievements of joint stock enterprise in the City of Bombay in the last few years will not, I hope, fail to recognise that by comparison at least, this may be called a favourable balance sheet, and that its success is due in no small measure to the devoted efforts of the Directors and the Managing Agents, as represented by the late and present members of the Government, and the officers of the Secretariat and the Heads of Departments.

FINANCIAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR.

6. I now pass to a brief survey of the revenue and expenditure of the current year. We have met with a serious setback under our most important head of land revenue. We had budgetted for the high figure of 6,75 lakhs land revenue, in addition to 47 lakhs under irrigation, a total of 6,22 lakhs We now anticipate that we shall receive 499 lakhs*plus* 62 lakhs for irrigation or a total decrease of 61 lakhs. In our budgetted receipts of 5,75 lakhs, we made provision for collection of arrears of 76 lakhs out of total outstanding arrears of 1,02 lakhs. In the latest revised estimates, the net outstanding of arrears stood at 1,20 lakhs. In the revised estimated receipts of 4,99 lakhs, we anticipate collection of arrears of 51 lakhs out of a total of 1.20 lakhs. We shall unfortunately remit 23½ lakhs out of arrears and 11¼ lakhs out of the current demand of 4,64 lakhs for 1923-24, suspend 45½ lakhs out of arrears and 29 lakhs out of the current demand, and carry over to next year's account arrears of 92 lakhs consisting of 75 lakhs suspensions and 17 lakhs other arrears. The House will no doubt remember the heavy fluctuations to which we are subject under this head, fluctuations between a margin of 4½ and 6¾ crores. It is owing to heavy fluctuations of this character that we need so urgently to widen the basis of our revenues, and to retain for safety the working balance of 2 crores.

7. The depression in trade continued, and our samp revenue has again failed to come up to our expectations. We hoped to have recovered 1,90 lakhs, and we now anticipate 1,80 lakhs. Of this revenue, approximately one-third is due to the increase in rates which was sanctioned by this House two years ago. Those increased rates have been levied and have aroused no protest or agitation in any quarter. It is a form of taxation which fulfils all the known canons: it is collected without expense to the State and is paid without complaint by the people. It is in a large measure a payment for value received. The question of the renewal of the period of validity of the increased rates in regard to court fees will be placed before this House in this session, and I have every confidence that the House will recognise that this revenue of 20 lakhs at stake, for that is the estimate of the share due to the Court Fees Act alone, is so essential for the proper administration of public business that this House should give to Government its approval and support.

IMPROVED EXCISE REVENUE.

8. The adverse effect of the decline of these two heads of revenue has been to some extent counterbalanced by an improvement in excise revenue, and the House will no doubt note with approval that the administration of this Department continues to be successful in reducing the consumption of liquor. The reduction is indeed very striking, for since the year 1920-21 the consumption of country spirit has fallen by over 32 per cent., from 28 lakhs of gallons in that year to 19 lakhs in 1922-23, and we anticipate that in the current year the figure will not exceed that of that last complete year. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that very great work has been accomplished in the prohibition of that dangerous drug charas, and in the discouragement of opium and other allied narcotics. Even the comparatively harmless beverage, toddy, is being discouraged by higher prices, so that we can rightly say there has been a general advance in temperance brought about by the voluntary action of the people, without those dangers to free will and self-control which are involved in stern and sweeping measure of prohibition. I think it may interest this House to compare the progress of temperance and taxation in the United Kingdom with what we are doing here. In 1913-14 we levied a revenue on country spirit of Rs. 1,60 lakhs from 27 lakhs of proof gallons, an average of Rs. 6 per proof gallon. In 1922-23 we levied Rs. 2,92 lakhs from 19 lakhs of proof gallons, an average of Rs. 15 per gallon, an increase therefore of approximately 150 per cent, per gallon. In the United Kingdom, before the war, in 1913, the consumption of Peer was 35 million barrels, and the duty was £13 millions. In 1921, the consumption was 23 million barrels, and the duty was £123 millions. The consumption therefore fell by one-third and the duty per barrel rose from 7 shillings to 107 shillings or 1,400 per cent. The consumption of spirits in 1913 was 30 million proof gallons and the duty was £20 millions. In 1921, the consumption has fallen by one-third to 20 million gallons, and the duty has risen to £71 millions, or an increase of 425 per cent. per gallon. Thus, while we in the Bombay Presidency obtain a total revenue from our excise of £2.6 millions, the United Kingdom is obtaining a total revenue of something near £200 millions. I do not suggest that these figures lead to any definite conclusion. I merely offer them to the statesmen in this House to ponder over before they make up their minds what is the right policy for this Government to adopt.

9. While these three heads represent some 12 crores, the balance of our revenue of 3 crores is obtained from minor resources. Of these the most important are;

The Forests, which can be counted upon to give us a gross revenue of 80 lakhs and a net surplus of some 30 lakhs.

Irrigation gives us a net product of some 59 lakhs; but from these net receipts is not deducted the interest on the capital expenditure.

The Administration of Justice gives us 14 lakhs.

Rents of buildings and tolls on roads 15 lakhs.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation 13 lakhs

Registration 13 lakhs.

These heads together amount to nearly 2 crores; and there remains one crore, which is scattered about in small items.

BOMBAY'S FINANCIAL GRIEVANCE.

10. There is a serious omission in our sources of revenue for next year, which will not have escaped the vigilant scrutiny of this House. Last year we received from the Government of India a subvention of 3 lakhs under the head of Income-Tax. This year we receive nothing. This is the result of the system adopted which I have explained at some length in my last two budget speeches, by which a certain datum line was assessed in 1920-1 (a year of unexampled industrial prosperity) under which we are entitled to a small subvention when the assessed revenue exceeds that datum line. In this last year owing to the depression in trade and commerce, the assessed revenue in Bombay Presidency did not reach that datum line, and we therefore obtain nothing.

In both the last two years, I also explained at some length the nature and character of our grievance against the Meston Settlement, and I must invite Honourable Members to study that detailed statement. I think it is right for every member of this House to make himself acquainted with our case, for although we have cried aloud for three years continually for redress, there are very few men outside this Presidency who have the slightest conception of what our grievance is. In fact, I recently learnt with some indignation that we were credited in a responsible official quarter with demanding the whole of the customs revenue collected in Bombay harbour, an egregious misrepresentation of our claim which only illustrates our difficulty in getting a patient hearing in any quarter. The complaint we have is very different. It does not relate to the Customs Duty but to the Income-tax. The province of Bombay finds that it is contributing some 8 crores of income-tax to the Government of India, or 40 per cent. of the total income-tax of all India, and receives nothing this year out of all this vast revenue. We are primarily an industrial province, whereas other major provinces, such as Madras, United Provinces, and the Punjab, are mainly agricultural. Since this new system was first suggested for introduction in 1920, we have never ceased to protest against the inequity of a system under which we obtain no benefit from our industrial activities, while we have to meet the far higher standard of expenditure imposed by industrial needs. But in the speech which I made in this House on the 19th February last year, I had to report the failure of our representations. It is with the greatest satisfaction therefore, that I am now able to inform this House, that, within the last few months, the situation has changed. At a meeting of Finance Members of all provinces, which was convened by the Government of India, at Delhi, in the middle of November, it was unanimously agreed that it was necessary to set on foot a scientific examination of the sources of public revenue throughout India, and every one will recognise that this examination of the sources of public revenue must lead to a revision of the foundations on which the Meston Settlement has been based. Our case is so clearly founded on justice that I have no fears but that a scientific examination such as is contemplated, must lead to a redress of our principal grievance. But it will take time, and it may be impossible to remedy the mischief already done by the hasty adoption of a doctrinaire system of federal finance, which was evolved in 1920 without a parallel or precedent in any country in the world.

EXPANSION OF RESOURCES

11. Last year, I invited this House to consider that our resources are very far from being exhausted so long as in this country we are immune from Death Duties, and so long as no incomes derived from investments in lands pay any Income-tax, and I pointed out that the problem of the adjustment of taxation to that section of the public best capable of bearing the burden requires most careful scrutiny and consideration. The House, I think, will learn with gratification that that scrutiny and consideration are now about to be scientifically applied.

12. I offer the Council this cursory review of our resources in order to emphasise the fact that they are very limited, and that any suggestions which Members of this House may be pleased to make for the enlargement of the scope of these resources will be most welcome. This House has no doubt come together with a strong sense of the public needs that are yet not fully satisfied, and with a desire to expand the administration to the utmost. Our Government is fully conscious of the need of such expansion. We believe that we have administered those revenues which we have handled with due care and economy. We are as anxious as any Member here to expand the services rendered to the public so far as the revenues at our command permit. But we are constantly brought back to the hard fact that our resources are exceedingly limited, and that future progress necessarily involves the increase of taxation.

13. Here, in this Presidency of Bombay, many of our citizens have adopted a standard of life based on or closely allied to the standards prevailing in Western Europe, and they, no doubt unconsciously, are stern critics of a Government which fails to reach the Western standard, regardless of the fact that they have not one-tenth of the resources of a Western country. In Great Britain, before the War, the expenditure for 4 crores of people was 240 crores of rupees, say Rs. 60 per head. Here in Bombay, for 2 crores of people we spend 15 crores of rupees, or just one-eighth the amount per head; and the position in France and Germany before the War inflation of currencies took place was very similar to that of Great Britain.

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

14. The fact is,—and the wider the recognition given to this indisputable fact the better,—that nowhere in the world has there been established so cheap and efficient an administration as that which has conducted the affairs of India for the last 50 years. And in support of this proposition I desire to invite the attention of the House to the very valuable report which has during the year been submitted to this House by the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government from the members of this House. That Committee has investigated every branch of the provincial administration and it is most significant that they have not found it necessary to offer any recommendation for a radical change in the policy of Government. They have accepted without question the fact that the aim and object of the measures of Government have been rightly conceived in the best interests of the people and they have devoted their attention to some minor modifications of machinery alone. When certain impatient critics call for a complete change in the spirit of Government, I venture to think this report affords a very complete refutation of that impatience, and I would ask permission to add a few words of historical retrospect.

I have now served this country for exactly one-third of a century as a Revenue Officer and I know something of the growth of the administration during the previous third of a century. During these two generations of men, the efforts of the Government have been principally devoted to two main objects, the establishment of a satisfactory agrarian system and of a satisfactory system of justice and protection of the poor. There has been no change in the continuity of the policy pursued by Government. There has been a constant improvement in the quality of the work done by our revenue officers, our police officers and our judicial officers. The agrarian system comprises both a fair settlement of the payments due to Government as land assessment together with security of little and the protection of the widow and the orphan from encroachments upon their rights. Now there are very few countries in the world which have so complete and thorough a record of the rights of every villager and his plot of land. It is far easier to prove title and to transfer a piece of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency than in a village in England, and it can be done at a small percentage of the cost for legal security. So great a change has been effected by the introduction of the record of rights 20 years ago, that country lawyers have frequently complained that their business has been ruined by the cessation of litigation. And who can deny the great improvement in the work done by our police and by our magistrates over the last thirty years. Many critics from foreign countries have examined the character of the administration and have admitted even with reluctance that it is both efficient and economical.

LOOKING TO THE PEASANT'S INTERESTS.

It is in fact worth while to reflect on the extent to which we have in this country anticipated advanced theories of administration in the West. Our land is nationalised; the major source of our revenues is a share of the rental which elsewhere is appropriated by private land-lords; our forests are administered for the communal benefit; our railways are almost entirely owned by the Government and add to the national income. In many other respects, in education, medical relief, public health, the State does far more for the citizens than in the West, and here in Bombay, if we examine the figures of expenditure on these branches, we shall find a very notable increase of nearly two hundred per cent. that has been effected within the last ten years.

One change indeed in development may be noted. In the past eyes of the Government have been concentrated upon the welfare of the man behind the plough, the peasant in his field. Now with the growth of industrial cities, and the expansion of industrial pursuits, the welfare of the man in the factory and the mill has forced itself more and more on the attention of Government, and Labour instead of having to fight for its life through the disastrous experiences of the last century in England has found itself freely endowed with all the advantages so painfully gained in England, the advantages of protection under the Factory Act and now of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Retrenchment Committee have made many recommendations and the orders issued thereon have been placed on the table of the House. Those orders have resulted in a saving of over 28 lakhs of rupees per annum, while certain other recommendations are still under consideration. This is a notable achievement of the Retrenchment Committee, and the cordial acknowledgments of Government are due to the members of that Committee, for the very earnest and thorough discharge of their responsibilities.

ABOLITION OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

15. There is however one criticism, which I feel it is my duty to bring to the notice of this House. For I must confess to grave alarm at the theories to which expression is occasionally given in this House, that it is possible to dispense with the supervision of superior officers in the several Departments. Sir, people who reside in cities can have little experience of the various forms of oppression that can be exercised by petty tyrants in distant in villages. The officials of Government even in humble ranks are endowed with powers and attributes, which require to be kept in check for the protection of the humble and the weak, and it is quite impossible to provide that protection unless there be an adequate supply of superior officers, grade upon grade, the necessity for which is hidden from the eyes of some of our critics. Moreover all these superior officers are responsible for watching the expenditure of public monies, and any lack of vigilance may, at any time, result in the loss to Government of sums far in excess of the whole salary for the year of an officer so dispensed with. If there be any disappointment at the reluctance of Government to accept suggestions for the removal or slackening of supervision, I beg this House to reflect that the decision of Government is based on careful experience of human frailty, on the danger of the misuse of power in the name of Government, and on the danger of serious financial damage to the interests of the State. I have shown before, in my budget speech last year for instance, how small is the comparative cost of the supervision exercised by the provincial and all-India services. Out of a budget of 15 crores, the all-India services, European and Indian officers combined, cost 1 crore or 6⅔ per cent and the provincial services cost 80 lakhs or 5 per cent. The abolition of superior posts even if carried out on a grand scale could not possibly save one rupee in a hundred of the total budget.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Mr. President, I will proceed now.

16. ... permission, to recapitulate in ... with yo... policies that we have under... brief the ma... opment and improve... taken for the deve... City of Bombay ... ment of the the ... improve... and the development an... our ma... ment of the province of Sind in ... gation. ... jor schemes of irrigation in the ... There are old stagers to whom many ... these facts are well-known, but I venture ... think that their value is not fully appreciated even by all our old colleagues in this Council; but there are many new-comers who will, I hope, find material for thought in these figures, and I make no apology for boring the old hands. My apologies are however due to my administrative colleagues, Members and Ministers, who may justly accuse me of stealing some of their thunder. But I will not take more thereof than is necessary in order to give a concerted view of the policy of the late Government and to demonstrate once more the continuity of that policy devised and steadily pursued from one decade to another, and I hope to secure your practically unanimous approval of its wisdom and courage on the financial side.

17. Now let us begin with the question of the Development Department.

Copies of the last annual report dated 31st March 1923 were forwarded in August to all members of the late House and fresh copies have been sent within the last few days to our new members since, as I said before, we invite the fullest publicity and knowledge of our proceedings.

18. So much misconception of the schemes prevails that I will sketch their origin and objective and finance in a few words. They have not been, as is believed in some quarters, happy thoughts or sinister designs of the late Government. The reclamation of some section of the Back Bay has been under discussion for 60 years; and though visitors to Bombay may find this fact difficult to realise, probably three-fourths of the Island of Bombay as we know it now, has been reclaimed gradually from sea and swamp during the last 250 years. When your motor car bumps from rut to rut in Bellasis Road or Arthur Road, you may, by a merry jest, fancy you are taking your car over the sparse rocks which stand up in a constantly sinking quagmire of sea swamp. And we can judge vaguely what the present generation is paying for the unscientific methods of previous generations, either when we look at the road repair bill of the Municipality and compare it with our own experience of the road surfaces provided; or when we look further at the horrible congested hovels in narrow, twisty, insanitary byeways, which have deprived so many hundreds of thousands of the poor of health and hope, and life itself. These conditions have been a constant anxiety to the Government for many years, but the public conscience was not awakened as it is now.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

19. Finally, when the plague broke out in 1896, Government created a body independent of the Municipality, the City Improvement Trust by an Act of 1898, and looked to this Trust to open out crowded areas and reconstruct them on modern lines, to erect sanitary dwellings for the poor, to develop areas to the north of the Island and elsewhere and provide great roadways through. The Trust made slow progress year by year in the face of great opposition, partly for want of adequate funds, and partly through the strangling power of vested interests. In twenty years ending with the Peace in 1918, their operations amounted to 7¼ crores of rupees and they had dishoused many more tenants than they had rehoused. Their roads had been laid out as they stand to-day, but progress was still far from complete. It is still to-day impossible to get from Sion Causeway through to the Fort without going through a mile or two of tortuous narrow lanes. The King's Way from Sion to Crawford Market, 100 to 160 feet wide, is in existence yet only for 3½ miles out of the necessary 7½.

Since 1918 the operations of the Trust have been greatly expanded, and they have now succeeded in rebuilding almost all the 26000 tenements which they had demolished They have carried out, on a scale to which there can be few parallels, the expropriation of private landlords by the payment of full compensation and the re-settlement of the lands on a scientific system of town planning. The area which they have dealt with comprises 3,000 acres; and they have undertaken financial responsibilities in these five years amounting to 6 crores of rupees. Their work has been carried out carefully by trained experts, who are confident that their estimates of the final recoupment of the large sums at stake have been framed with the utmost caution. The Government have had the assistance of some of the best brains in Bombay as members of this Trust, and the Bombay Corporation are also deeply interested in the success of the operation.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

20. The Government of Lord Sydenham was not satisfied with the progress mode by the City Improvement Trust; and from 1908 a scheme for the reclamation of a considerable part of Back Bay was under discussion. It was nearly ripe for action when the Government of Lord Willingdon found further progress impossible owing to the War. Meantime the war had brought ample prosperity to Bombay, and a vastly increased population. Rents rose sky-high, and in spite of the large increase of wages of unskilled labour, the poor suffered more and more from the total insufficiency of building accommodation. When on the declaration of peace in 1918 the new Government of Sir George Lloyd came to investigate the problem, it was clear that the time was opportune for a striking development in all directions. The co-operation of the great financiers of Bombay was secured, and when a development loan of 5 crores was asked for, nearly double that vast sum subscribed.

21. The Back Bay schemes of 1908 suggested reclaiming 3,576 acres or alternatively 2,945 acres; the 1919 scheme reclaims, 1,145 in Back Bay and 132 acres in East Colaba—practically one-third of the larger and less than one-half of the smaller of the former schemes. So that when the late Government is accused on this score, as it is accused, of entertaining grandiose ambitions, I ask our critics to compare these several schemes and to think it over again.

22. Well, now, Mr. President, what are we going to do with these 1,277 acres of reclamation when we have got them? We have been accused of making provision for the pleasure of the richer classes, and making that provision at the expense of the agriculturities. Sir, we cannot afford in these days to treat these wild statements with contempt; we must demonstrate that they are wholly false. And first, what does 1,277 acres represent? Nothing to the ordinary ... of a town who measures his apart... cit... by 12 feet by 10, and does not think in ... ments. Well, if we take Bombay Island and ... acres. ... across from Crawford Market ... draw a line ... and measure all the remain... east and west, ... in the Fort, ... ing land south of ... get a total ... the Dock area and in ... Colaba, we ... area of 1,450 acres. We shall therefore ... ly double the island from Crawford Market to the Colaba Fort.

23. Now, of the 1,450 acres, 315 are occupied by roads and open spaces; say we have near by 55 lakhs of square yards of building sites. What is the present value of that? It has gone in favoured localities so high as Rs. 1,400 a square yard. That is naturally not an average. None was obtainable during the boom under Rs. 200 a square yard. But as present estimates vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400, let us take the lowest figure as an average price, Rs. 100 per square yard. Then the land value of the existing area of the Fort is 55 crores.

This figure, 55 crores, gives us a standard with which to measure the value of the additional area that is to be reclaimed from the sea.

BOMBAY THE HEALTHY.

24. But we do not propose to reproduce the crowded, congested portions of the Fort area. It is not money that we want, beyond such return as will make the scheme quite definitely remunerative. The ultimate object of Government is to remove congestion and to provide for the citizens of Bombay sunlight, space and air. One of the most recent discoveries of science is the wonderful medicinal effect of the rays of the sun, and we wish to offer this medicine free to the thousands of people, who can pour forth from the fetid areas that remain inside Old Bombay and seek pleasure and health in great board boulevards and playing fields that will make Bombay famous not only for the natural beauty of its scenery, but also for the evident signs of the care bestowed on the highest interests of its residents.

25. It will no doubt continue to be alleged that we have in view only the interests of the rich and powerful. Sir, we know that the population of the City of Bombay is drawn from all ranks in Western India. We know how the clerk, who can with difficulty earn Rs. 30 up-country, finds it possible to earn Rs. 200 in Bombay. He comes down, but finds that his 200 rupees procure him here little more in the shape of the necessities of life than Rs. 50 up country, had done; while his constant toil in the horrible conditions which prevail inside the City, want of fresh air, want of sunlight, want of privacy and of quiet, frequently deprive him of his health in his phantom search for wealth. Similar conditions apply to the mill-hand and the allied trades. The plans of Government are, withtin the narrow limits of this small island of 23 square miles, to secure before it is too late ample spaces and wide building sites open to the sea and its breezes for all dwellers in Bombay and not least its toiling myriads. It is in accordance with this same plan that the great developments at Worli Hill are being carried out, and that further developments for which the Bombay Corporation are responsible, are taking place near the Mahim sands. The whole scheme is linked in co-ordination for the protection of the lives and health and happiness of the poorest classes of this City, and there is ample demonstration that the contrary view of certain critics is based on an entire misunderstanding of the origin of this scheme.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

26. But it is not sufficient to have good intentions only, and I wish to explain that we have full confidence in our financial position. I have said that we are reclaiming 1,277 acres. The manner, in which this area will be laid out, has been shown on maps and plans, which have been placed before this House in previous sessions and are on view once again.

The open spaces we now have on the Maidan and Secretariat and Cooperage plots will be more than doubled for 470 acres will be reserved for public roads and drives and open spaces and playing fields.

80 acres can be set apart for new groups of public buildings; the existig buildings, for which there should be a demand at highly remunerative prices for business purposes, being disposed of.

265 acres will be allotted to the Military to round off their Colaba Cantonment, and in return we obtain over Rs. 2½ crores by the disposal of military properties, again in the business centre.

Finally, 460 acres remain for disposal to the public whether for business premises or for private residences.

It is calculated that the cost of the Reclamation Works including both Back Bay and East Colaba will fall well within the final estimate of nearly Rs. 8 crores exclusive of interest, and that if we sell to the public about one-third of the area reclaimed from the sea, we shall recover the whole outgoings of the enterprise, including interest with a very handsome balance in hand.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

27. So far I have said nothing about the housing scheme which is linked up with the Back Bay Reclamation. That is intended to provide 50,000 tenements for the working classes. 3,000 tenements had been completed by the 15th January out of which nearly 90 per cent have been already let, thus illustrating once more the ill-judged basis of the outcry, which was set on foot against these tenements. Some minor improvements have been found necessary, and have been introduced and it seems possible that the full 50,000 tenements will not be required and that the building programme can be curtailed, but the principle of the scheme stands good and confirmed by public opinion. And if it be found eventually that they cannot be built and let out at remunerative rates, we have the share of the cotton-cess levied on cotton used in or exported from Bombay of Rs. 15 lakhs a year, together with the profits which I have above indicated are inevitable from the Back Bay Reclamation as our solid guarantee fund. Mr. President, we can proceed with this great work in full and certain confidence that we are building up the prosperity of Bombay on the solid basis of the improved health and happiness of the labouring classes.

28. But our opponents will say, apart from the Reclamation, apart from the Housing Scheme, we have embarked on a most ambitious enterprise outside the Island of Bombay in linking up Salsette and Trombay; this at any rate is far in advance of the needs of the day. It is important, sir, to have some standard of comparison. Let us compare the area and population of Bombay with that of what is known as the ... of London. Within the Bombay Com... have a population of 12 lakhs City limits w... ...re miles: approximate... on an area of 23 squ... ...ery two square ... ly 1 lakh of people for e... ...we have ... miles. In the County of London ... 45 lakhs of people on 117 square miles, or a proportion of 1 lakh to every 2½ square miles. But we have been warned that the population of Bombay is going to be doubled in the next 20 years. The Port Trust are considering plans for new docks at Trombay. The whole of the marsh between Trombay and Sewri will, it is expected, be reclaimed into solid land within that period and become a new terminus for railway traffic. Then the hinterland outside the present limits of the Island will be fully required. Meantime, let us preserve a sense of proportion. A large part of the development of building sites in new villages has been carried through in concert with the existing holders of land. Within a few years, the whole of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. lines within the area of Salsette, will be electrified, and special arrangements are being made to enable a rapid succession of electric trains to pour in thousands of clerks in the morning and take them out in the evening so as to provide cheap and quick access to the business quarters from areas where healthy homes can be established at a fraction of the cost prevailing in Bombay City. In London business men live 12 to 15 miles away from their offices, and thanks to the admirable system of transport, traverse the distance from door to door in half an hour. That is our ambition for Bombay City also

There are indications that the present Government in England intend to exercise public control of the means of production and distribution. The citizens of Bombay may perhaps find some day that the Government of England may send representatives to inquire and learn from the citizens

(Continued on page 11.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

In making further announcement in the Assembly about the Government's position on the motions for constitutional advance Sir Malcolm Hailey said:—

We have again considered the position very carefully and I am anxious to emphasise that in what I say I speak with the full authority of His Majesty's Government. We still hold to the general position I took up on behalf of the Government. Before His Majesty's Government are able to consider the question of amending the constitution as distinct from such amendments of the Act as may be required to rectify any administrative imperfections there must be a full investigation of any defects or difficulties which may have arisen in the working of the transitional constitution now in force. Neither they nor we would be justified in considering changes in that constitution until they were in possession of the full information which our investigation will place in their hands.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH PEOPLE.

In 1919 Parliament, after the fullest consideration, laid down a scheme transitional in its nature but nevertheless carefully devised with a view to effect the steps necessary for the progressive realisation of the ideal embodied in the preamble of the Act. It is not to be supposed that the British people would be lightly inclined to consider changes in that constitution and it is bound to concentrate attention for the present on such imperfections in working as may have been disclosed by the experience of the last three years.

GOVERNMENT'S NON-COMMITAL POLICY.

I said that we have carefully reconsidered the general position and we hold to the precise attitude which I then took up save in one respect. If our enquiry into the defects of the working of the Act shows the feasibility and the possibility of any advance under the Act, that is to say, by the use of the rule-making power already provided by Parliament under the statute, we are willing to make recommendations to this effect. But if our enquiry shows that no advance is possible without amending the constitution then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which Government is in no way committed. To that extent the scope of our enquiry goes somewhat beyond that originally assigned to it but I must again emphasise the fact that it does not extend beyond that scope to the amendment of the constitution itself.

THE CHARGE OF MISTRUST.

We are warned on other hand that it (our enquiry) will not be enough and does not dispel mistrust. In spite of all we have done mistrust still seems to be Government of India's fate. We are clear in our own conscience. We must look to history for the justice which our contemporaries deny to us and we have no doubt that history will endorse our own conviction of the consistent honesty of our purpose and reality of our efforts, but it offends even more against my sense of justice that this charge should be brought against the English people who have initiated and fostered liberal institutions throughout the world. That mistrust extends to the present Government.

APPEAL TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

As for myself I do not believe that where Indian policy is concerned a change of helmsmen can mean a change in the course of the ship of statesmanship. But again I speak with full authority when I say that they have noted with great concern the distrust shown by the advocates of constitutional reform regarding the good faith of His Majesty's Government in their attitude towards constitutional progress. His Majesty's Government are sincerely convinced that the only hope for a satisfactory solution of the problem of Government of India lies in the pursuance of the policy adopted in the Government of India Act and set forth in its preamble. They associate themselves with the Indian party of constitutional progress towards responsible Government institution but they believe that this aim can only be realised if that party will co-operate with Government in enabling the Act of 1919 to be administered as efficiently as possible in the interest of good Government.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

In the Assembly to-day Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas asked (A) with reference to the bill passed in July last year amending the Indian Paper Currency Act. will Government be pleased to state at what rate interest is charged on 1st instalment of Rs. 4 Crores which may have been drawn by the Imperial Bank at 6 per cent when the Bank rate is raised to 7 per cent? (B) and similarly will Government be pleased to state what interest is charged on first two instalments of Rs. 4 Crores each which were taken at 6 per cent and 7per cent respectively when Bank rate is raised above 7 per cent?

Sir Basil Blackett replying said (A) 7 per cent (B) at the current Bank rate.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas thereupon asked whether Governments action had secured advantages contemplated.

The Finance Member replied at present Government had no reason to feel dissatisfied. They were watching the result very carefully with a view to examining after a year's experience the working of the act.

WAR OFFICE CHARGES.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Burdon said the total disbursements made by the Government of India on behalf of the War Office during the Great War to the end of 1920-21 amounted to £34,26,841,73. The figure cannot be given in rupees as the expenditure consisted partly of rupee outlay in India and partly of sterling outlay outside India. The whole amount mentioned was repaid by the War Office by the end of 1920-21 with the exception of a sum of £4,932,73 which was paid back by them in 1921-22 on receipt of the Government of India's claim. Repayment was made in sterling, the rupees expenditure being converted into sterling at Rs. 13 to the pound up to October 1917 and thereafter at the rate of exchange current from time to time. The charges for exchange were thus paid by the War Office. I am not in a position to state the amount of these charges. No interest was charged to the War Office as there was no delay between the acceptance by them of the Government of India's claim and the date of payment. The arrangement was for the War Office to make monthly advances in regard to these claims on the basis of estimates furnished by the Government of India.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The following which was presented to the members of the Ahmednagar board when it visited Nagpur, has been sent to us for publication.

Respected Leaders.—Many times have we approached you with emotion, expectancy, and the like feelings in the fullest hope that as good leaders you might give us a decisive lead. This time we approach you with a heart completely at ease in a way, because this time we have no such expectation. As soldiers of the N. C. O. army we have been fully convinced that the situation has outgrown the capacity of our leaders and it is well nigh impossible for them to use effectively the various forces that have been created since the advent of N. C. O. It is as if you pushed off a stone from a very high cliff with the idea of using its potential energy but which gained such a momentum as to become hopelessly uncontrolable later on. Such a miscalculation of one's capacity is not exceptional perhaps it is the rule that holds with all leaders of rising countries. We do not blame you for what you could not foresee, but for this reason facts do not cease to be facts. Out of he great army of Non-Co-operators that swarmed throughout the country in 1921, most of the soldiery is disbanded and the few adherents that are left are crying for a lead. Their one cry to their leaders is "Lead on," and no definite answer is coming from you.

The inaugurators of the movement at Cocanada have shown a weakness for personalities and the result has been that the truest adherents have done their sacrifices in vain as it were. Touring and other mechanical means are powerless to infuse enthusiasm in the country. Perhaps your own experience can tell this better. The country has undoubtedly lost breath on account of the tremendous velocity of the movement, and you have not got Napoleon's charm to make utterly tired and done up armies undertake fresh marches without taking any food or rest.

Whenever any humble worker has of late gone to any leader who loomed large in the public eye the now for advice, he has been carelessly asked to look for himself his way if he had strength and courage enough to do it. Our idea of leadership, we beg to submit is a little different. Though there was no document passed between us—the leaders and the led—to the effect that you will never give us up, your moral responsibilities required that you realised your responsibilities before you were enamoured of a leader's otherwise comfortable position. But let all this alone. We once more assure you that we are not at all sorry for the ackward way in which you have bungled and bungled. Our only request to you now is to kindly change your ways and our humble suggestions are as follows:—

For heaven's aske stop at once all your tour programs for apart from the fact that money is spent on them they mean a criminal waste of the precious time of our people. We do not want Lalaji to go to Salem and Sj. Rajgopalachari to Lahore, or Deshbandhu to Bombay and Mr. Banker to Calcutta, when between themselves perhaps all fall short of the grave situation. Please confine yourself to your province—nay your town, or village or if you do not mind even your very house. Remember, example is better than precept and try to approach Mahatmaji as near as you can. Show us how to earn our living by the charaka, and the handloom. Make a Bardoli of your village rather than try for the transformation of the whole of the country. If 350 members of the A. I. C. C. or at least those that are our accredited leaders prepare a Bardoli each just think of it, what it means. While squandering money on tours which do not help in any degree at all your sermons to us to live by the charka have little force. We are convinced that most of you would be nowhere but for what you gathered before N. C. O. Of course your willingness to spend for the country, though rather unwisely, we fully praise. Our demand is, show us by example how to "live and serve the country by our daily and honest labour at khaddar".

If at any time you feel that you have something that must be said let the newspapers pass it on. The post office will save for you your money and time. Effect economies. Let Mahatma Gandhi lead and let us follow. Discriminate very very carefully before you take up expensive and ineffective schemes of national work. Work up your own place. Work with khaddar, national education, solve communal disputes, and a thousand other things on which you may spend your time more usefully than in the Railway train.

We know that we have said very hard facts in very harsh manner but that is what we feel. We are in duty bound to tell you what we expect of you lest you once more indulge in miscalculations. We earnestly implore to excuse us and remain.—Yours etc.,

SOME ADHERENTS OF N. C. O.

LEE COMMISSION IN DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Public Services Commission met in Delhi to-day and examined in private Mr. Odonnel and Mr. Siv Charan Das representing the Northern India Salt Revenue Association and Lt.-Col. Macdonnell, Mr Livingstone and Mr. C. Rajagopala Aiyar representing Military Accounts Association. The Commission also examined Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, and Col. A. W. Dalday, Military Account-General.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TARIFF BILL.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

It is to be feared that the exact scope and inner meaning of the short Bill known as the Tariff Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly were not properly realised, as otherwise it should have evoked a much stronger criticism than what it actually did. It is, unfortunately, true as Sir Malcolm Hailey observed, that large quantities of matches, sugar and the like dutiable substances were transhipped and sent to some Kathiawar Ports from which they were again sent by land routes into British India or sometimes these commodities were directly sent to Kathiawar Ports from which they were again sent into British India. As far as my information goes the same duty as in British India is charged at some ports which at others a rebate almost of 50 per cent. is given to merchants. All these transactions result in a loss to the revenues of British India. The remedy proposed to be adopted by the Government is not, however, the real remedy and is fraught with grave and serious consequences. From all one can read of the situation the iniquitous customs station at Viramgaum appears likely to be reopened if the Assembly passes the legislation in the form in which it was introduced. The public cannot have forgotten so soon all the incidents in connection with the Viramgaum Customs Station and will not tolerate the idea of all this closed chapter being re-opened. It was a festering sore of irritation, annoyance and humiliation to passengers, both male and female and any attempt at opening the sore which was healed some years back will be considered not as an act of statesmanship but of madness. I admit that the Government have to take some steps to prevent their revenues falling in other hands, but it should be done by boldly facing the situation and removing the evil from the source of its origin, not by making poor passengers make a monstrous sacrifice for the sins of others. Our public bodies must rouse themselves in time as otherwise the Bill may be passed in the Legislative Assembly before any action is taken to oppose it.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES AGAIN.

There is a storm raging in England over the action of the High Commissioner in placing orders for about half a dozen locomotives in Germany. This is not an abnormal storm; it is rather a periodic one, for whenever the High Commissioner follows conscientiously the instructions laid down by the Legislative Assembly regarding buying in the cheapest market the "City" interests and British manufacturers are convulsed and heap upon the devoted head of the High Commissioner all sorts of hostile criticism. Even the late Sir William Meyer was a victim of such attacks on several occasions though he passed them cynically by and rendered a great service to this country by exposing all this pressure and agitation in his evidence before the Railway Committee. Sir Dadiba Dalal is a high-spirited and chivalrous man, but he is not thick-skinned enough for the London interests and so my fear is that the British manufacturing interests will try to bully him by a pernicious and misleading propaganda. One cannot understand the mentality of these industrial interests which would try to secure orders for themselves even though this may cost this country more than 40 per cent. of its outlay. Orders for Indian orders are being placed in the United Kingdom even now to the extent of more than 90 per cent. although it is a fact that prices of German and Belgian are much lower than prices of the British stuff. And yet when there is a single order placed outside the United Kingdom, all the interests are mildly worked and troubled. The "Times" Commercial Edition (Weekly) observes recently that "Continental competition has become formidable in several lines" and is the main element in inducing the very cautious attitude taken up by British steel works. If the situation is as described above and if British manufacturers are obliged to bring down their rates in competition with Continental manufacturers, there can be no 'raison d'etre' for the attacks on the High Commissioner just because he placed an order for some locomotives in Germany. The same telegram which announced this fact also reported that tenders have been invited from Scottish locomotive builders for 50 powerful engines. The gist of the matter is that British manufacturers and their representatives in the House of Commons say with frankness, which is almost brutal, that not a single order from India should go outside. Before the tears of British manufacturers so copiously shed are dried up, comes the further pronouncement that Italian firms have secured a contract for thirty locomotives for the Egyptian State Railways. The German tender with regard to the Indian order was attempted to be traduced as dishonest. What about this Italian tender then which has arested again the order from British firms which had come to believe that they had the monopoly of the locomotive market in their hands?

PURCHASE OF STORES.

It is because of the prevalence of present conditions in the matter of the purchase of stores that the Indian commercial community welcomes the resolution regarding the purchase of stores as moved by Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly and accepted by that body as amended by Mr. Wilson. It is refreshing to see that on this question the European commercial community thought eye to eye with the Indian commercial community and the Government were left alone to draw what sustenance they could from the sterile platitudes of Mr. Chatterjee. Mr. Chatterji has given the history of Stores Purchase rules several times and might well have spared the Assembly a repetition of the same. Whenever these demands for a truly national policy of the purchase of stores are pushed forward the Member-in-charge rests content with this history and the assurance that "the Government throughout had been careful to safeguard the interests of Indian manufactures, rather than of those who imported manufactured articles." The experience of several industries has been quite the reverse and if all these leaving off our traditional Indian shyness and tendency to saher all the kicks without grumbling speak out their mind, there will be a note written which will give the history of industrial India under modern British rule just as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya did with regard to industries under early British rule. As usual the well worn plea of patience was advanced. "Let us watch the effect of the new rules and give us time to develop the Stores Department." The Assembly was in no mood to listen to this plea procrastination and passed Mr. Wilson's amendment that "the present system of stores for the Government requirements is not in the best interests of India and should be done away with at the earliest possible moment; that in its place should be substituted a system of rupee tender for delivery in India with publication of the results in every case and that this new system should be administered under the supervision of the Government of India by a cadre of qualified officers and that arrangements should be made in India for the requisite test and inspection of the goods purchased."

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Another resolution of great interest to the Commercial Community was the one moved by Mr. Ramchandra Rao that all contracts extending over a period of years and creating a public charge, actual or prospective, entered into between Government and Companies with an English or Indian domicile (1) for the working of State Railways (2) for the conveyance of mails by sea or for the purpose of typographic or wireless communications, a condition should be inserted that the contract shall not be binding unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Indian Legislature. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done much solid work in this direction in the matter of mail contract with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and the resolution has been quite what was wanted to prevent the executive flouting the wishes of the Legislature. Mr. Chatterjee did not like this and observed that the main object of the mover appeared to be an attempt indirectly to make the executive responsible to the Legislature and strongly deprecated those efforts to paralyse the executive. I am surprised at this outburst considering that in every civilised country the Executive is subordinate to the Legislature. There was nothing heinous in the object supposing there was one of making the Executive responsible to the Legislature. It is just because we have got in this country an Executive which is or tries to be master of the Legislature that Indian affairs are in a deplorable state and Self-Government in the real sense of the word is still as far from us. As such Sir Purshottamdas who has within the short period of the session proved himself to be a doughty warrior and a strong and bold champion not only of commercial rights but also of the progressive spirit of the country at large expressed his surprise of Mr. Chatterjee's attitude. He looked on the proposal as a constructive step to prevent the paralysis of the Executive and assist Government. It would mean, he said, full publicity in case of all important contracts and prevent any possible preference. Whatever is done in the full light of the day is to be welcome in the interests of democracy and the bureaucracy must now leave off its fond visions of ruling India as it has been doing regardless of the wishes of the people or their representativss. Mr. Joshi well pointed out the example of the Bombay Telephone Company. If the new contract recently entered into by the Government with this Company had come before the Legislature, it would not have been enacted in the form in which it has been. It now remains to be seen how the Central Government carries out the wishes of the Legislative Assembly euphemistically described by them as the Indian Parliament. If these resolutions are shelved as generally others are, the Assembly will have obviously to reject Budget grants proposed for these Departments.

THE CUTCH CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was puzzled more than amused by Mr. Halai's article "Mr. Tairsee and Cutch". He has asked Mr. Tairsee to state in plain words so that idiots like himself could understand. Mr. Halai's own letter is far from being couched in plain words; it has an amount of local colour which those like myself who have not the privilege of being Cutchis, cannot make head or tail of; and the allusions to such varied subjects, as the Turf Club to the "Bungla-Play" are so meandering and leisurely that the reader forgets the central thought, if any. After a very careful perusal, I cannot see the relevancy of a one-column article if all that Mr. Halai wants to say is, as it seems to me, firstly that Mr. Tairsee is not wholly disinterested in his attack on the Maharao of Cutch, and secondly that the threat of the dog whip is not in consonance with what should be the creed of a disciple of Gandhiji. I have no desire to be dragged into a controversy dealing with these two aspects of the matter, as Mr. Tairsee is able well enough to defend himself and his case. But as a newspaper reader, I must protest against inflictions of long and prolix articles on the public. Mr. Halai, affects a style of his own made up evidently of an ingenious combination of Mr. Barucha with his numbering and Mr. Tairsee with his farcical humour. But what the public may enjoy in these, they will not excuse in any other.—Yours etc.,

South Indian Club. NATARAJAN.

"XTRA SPESHUL."

'XCELSIOR REVUE.

Played at a velocity of some hundreds of miles an hour the Monday and Tuesday program of the Espinosa Revue Company—"Xtra Speshul!"—soon roused our somewhat sluggish local audience to quite a pitch of enthusiasm. Several people in the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night were, in fact, too helpless with laughter at the antics of Harry Gould and the piquant persiflage of Eve Kelland to demonstrate their appreciation in the usual way. But though Eve Kelland and the irrepressible Harry Gould provided the star turns, the whole of this vivacious company worked at full pressure and at the top of their form. If the singing was not reminiscent of Covent Garden, the dancing was certainly dazzling. The show was a whirlwind procession of effective numbers which hit the bull every time.

The first scene suggested that even the most stodgy Editorial Office might be brilliantly brightened by the presence of a Beauty Chorus; and Bombay newsboys have something to learn from the Gaities. Our prison system, too, seems deplorably ruthless compared with that in vogue at the convicts' hotel, where the inmates are served by zealous waiters in policemen's uniform and allowed latch-keys.

Part 2 opened with an exciting "Throw Ball" match between the artistes and members of the audience and Espinosa Junior showed himself to be a promising possibility for the Harwood League. It is impossible to mention all the successes scored in a short space. But Espinosa Junior and Mollie Seton again gave us a delightful dancing number; and Eve Kelland, as a Cockney flower seller, simply convulsed the house.

On Wednesday, the Espinosa Revue Company play a new piece "Snice."

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 20.)

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

718-20—Dubash and Co., Woolcombe Bros. and Co. vs. Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and Vol.

SHORT CAUSES.

5095-23—Dallas and Co Dayal Katansey Kanji vs Padamsy Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and Co.

389-244—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai vs Dr S R Sirgaoker, Raghvaya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

4031-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Bhikabhai Virchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

263-20—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Tulsidas v Jamsedji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and C. Raghavvya N and Co.

3720-19—Patell and E. Dungasidas Ramchandra and others, Dhanalal Budhchand and others, Amin and D. Patell and E.

333-20—Motichand and D. Raghumal Budhsing v C Pestonji Keshavlal and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

721-20—Mehta D. and L. Naranda Dwarkadas a firm vs. Edalji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Kawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Waman rao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and el. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunbhai vs Keshrichand Rupchand, Daphtary F. and D.

812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bhotabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a grm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas, Amin and Desai.

1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balafiyya a firm vs. Thaker Chafusay Dosa, N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulonan and ors. vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Mohamad Osman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.

1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harbidutt, Mulla and Mulla.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.

1238-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferalli Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.

1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mohanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ebrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nukamnrao Si Smichudo v Dhuras Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hirulal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Cl and J.

73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sole Mahomed a firm v Naranadas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.

1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Maneklal Narotam, M B Chothia.

1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Peraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.

1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.

1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.

1363-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.

1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.

1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co

1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co

1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.

1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co. Malvi M R and Co.

1547-26—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai vs Ratilal Ccoverji Mody and Co.

1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, vs B Maneeklal and Co, Motichand and D.

4363-21—Manjlal and K. Sonubai vs Ganesh Pandurang Malekar and another, G B Pandya.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the replay for the Association Cup today Crystal Palace beat Notts County by two goals to one at Birmingham.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In the Rugby Football match to-day, Cardiff beat Headingley by sixteen points to six. Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TEAM.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Sydney.—The Tennis Council has approved of the Australian Davis Cup team cabled yesterday. Patterson will be the captain.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.

The following vessel obtained its porteleurance yesterday.

S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a genreal cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Mantua 5689 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4419, L'pool, 23/2 K N, and Co.
5 Karoa 3597, Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
8 Jalavihar 3351 N F., N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3507 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 24/2 M M & Co.
13 Nile 3260 N Y. 18/2, Vol Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Mandy Court 2256 N Y N F Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zavani 2827, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
3 Olympia 3365 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
8 Barala 1899 P. Gulf 21/2, M M & Co
7 Moji Maru 2122, Kobe, 23/2 N Y K.
12 & 13 Armenestan 3230 Hongkong 21/2 A Nazarre.
14 Jeypore 3299 Kobe 22/2 M M and Co.

C P R Jaipatra 3312 N F N F S S N Co.
F Lingfield 2013 Liverpool N F T M & Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3311, Kobe, 25/2, O. S. kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 19.

S S Mantua for London—30 cwt Indian chutney N K Jusswala; 10 cwt Bombay ducks N K Jusswala; 10 cwt Nepal chillies N K Jusswala; 230 cwt kangreed A Aurst; 200 cwt linseed A Durst; 14 cwt cardamoms N K Jusswala; 20 cwt cardamoms S Gordhan & Sons; 34 bundles sample raw cotton Langley & Co; 1 bundle woollen carpet International Show Room; 300 cwt black pepper Cox's Shipping Agency; 13 cwt sandal wood Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bales fox skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 15 bales cowhides tanned Ladhabhoy Tharia; 25 bales cowhides tanned H Noormohamed H Essa; 100 bales hemp S Permanand; 25 cases bristles The American Importing Co; 2000 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Permanand; 4 bales fox skin Thos Cook & Sons

S S Dongola for London—25 lbs dried condiments D S Shellem.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg—201 cwt gum arabic E Virjee; 79 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee; 700 cwt country bone meal D Virjee; 115 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales raw cotton Hirjee Nenvey & Co; 120 cwt provisions in tin Mehata Bhuta & Co; 28 bales cottonfly Khimjee Vishram.

S S Wartenfels for Ghent—125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Bremen—175 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp—112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam—63 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Nile for Philadelphia—28 bales wool for carpets Shamjee Mol.

S S Nile for New York—4000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 20 cwt cedamoms S Godbandas.

S S Nile for Boston—3 bales woollen carpets M M & Co.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk—220 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 342 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 1210 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 605 bales raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Mandy Court for New York—500 bales cotton f p F F Campbell.

S S Olympia for Barcelona—70 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mandola for Antwerp—2000 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Permanand.

S S Cracoria for Venice—110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 330 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Cracoria for Trieste—2145 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 495 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 275 bales raw cotton Khimjee Vishram.

S S Armeston for Hongkong—356 cwt gum arabic M H Dehadoste; 18 hingdor E Virjee.

S S Lahore for Osaka—900 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lahore for Kobe—500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Moju Maru for Shanghai—151 cwt burlewood billets Sorabjee Navroj; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Moju Maru for Nagaski—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—14 cases horneal E S Abdool Karim; 17 cwt almonds N C Bhesania; 70 cwt khismiss Cheungtoi.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai—1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton C. Bomanjee; 130 bales raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 300 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin; 37 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

S S Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe—600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1017 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka—300 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe—800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for oYkkaichi—500 cases raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 cases raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Mojee—200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Osaka—200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

MANDVI KHADI & SWADESHI GOODS EXHIBITION.

The abovementioned exhibition will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee at Mandvi, from 10th March 1924 to 13th March (both days inclusive).

All kinds of goods made in India will be allowed for sale and as exhibits. But as far as cloth is concerned, only the handspun and handwoven Indian cloth will be allowed. Stalls for sale will be provided by exhibition authorities at the rate of Rs. 40 per stall (10'x10').

All the samples to be kept as exhibits will be gratefully accepted.

Advertisers have got a fine opportunity since advertisements will be allowed on exhibition walls.

For further particulars apply to the secretaries, Messrs. N. H. Belgaonwala, B. N. Mehisheri, C/o The M. D. C. C. Union Society Mandvi, Bombay.

HAEMORRHOIDS

otherwise Piles, are aggravated by costiveness. In most cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the Piles dry up and disappear.

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, also banish biliousness, sick headache, liverishness, purify the breath, clear the skin of pimples and blotches. Of chemists, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

Pinkettes Keep You Well.

MANGO PULP

A DELICIOUS INDIAN FRUIT PULP OF GREAT FOOD VALUE AND HIGHEST PURITY.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRESH RIPE GRAFT MANGO ON THE WORLD'S MARKET.

Refuse Imitation Manufactured By The Oriental Cannery Co. Honavar India

TRADE MARK

Sold Everywhere. DEPOT: 51 Chuckla Street BOMBAY.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's & 219, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

"Liga" Solid Tyres

Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.

Morris & Co.

Sole Agents

"Liga" Solid Tyres

(1)

WE ARE PREPARED.

We are prepared to give you a guarantee for quality and the price. If not found satisfactory, may be returned at once:—

Our genuine Persian Wool K.C.L. Rugs in very neat and attractive patterns:—Size 90 × 60": Price only Rs. 12-8-0: Apply to:—

"THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD."

HEBBAL POST: BANGALORE.

(2)

K. C. L.! K. C. L.! K. C. L.!

You will not make mistake if you simply follow the above letters for your guidance in purchasing Woollen Rugs. They are made out of pure Persian Wool very soft in texture, very neat in design, and very cheap in price: (i.e.) only Rs. 12-8-0. Size 60x90":—Apply to:—

"THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD."

HEBBAL POST:—BANGALORE.

(Sample pieces will not be sent.)

(3)

OUR OWN MANUFACTURED DONEGAL TWEED.

After thanking our Good Clients and admirers of the Donegal Woollen Tweeds manufactured by us, to which they responded we have the pleasure to inform them that we have kept our retail business open in the said line for a short period with old rates marked(inspite of the high tone of woollen trade prevailing). They are made in 3 neat patterns: (i.e.) Grey Mixture, Green mixture and Brown mixture: All fast dyes, guaranteed all wool: Width. 54". Price Rs. 3-15-6 a yard. Apply to:

"THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD."

HEBBAL POST: BANGALORE.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 9.)

of Bombay how best to convert their aspirations into solid fact!

IRRIGATION WORKS.

29. I come now to the question of irrigational expenditure. It has been suggested that even in regard to the two large works of irrigation in the Deccan—the Bhandardara Lake which feeds the Pravara canals in Ahmednagar and Lake Whiting which feeds the Nira Canals in Satara—this Government recently launched into some unnecessary scale of expenditure. There is no foundation for any such criticism.

The Bhandardara Lake was begun in 1911. It will be completed in the coming year, and there has been no enlargemnt or alteration of the plans. It will have cost with the allied canals, from start to finish, 1¼ crores of rupees; and it will supply irrigation water for 60,000 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 250 per acre.

In the case of the Nira canals, there have been changes in the design of the great embankment, which has recently been named the Lloyd Dam, but the dam was commenced in 1908. The changes in question were designed and sanctioned in 1914. The dam will have cost 1,76 lakhs of rupees, and for the last five years has gone forward at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum. Since 1914 there has not been either any change in design, any increase of magnitude, or any other circumstance which can be alleged against the Government as a sign of extravagance. From this great work we propose to supply, at a cost of 5 crores, water for the irrigation of 132,000 acres at the rate of Rs. 375 per acre.

In both these cases the main object is the protection of the lives and prosperity of the agriculturists in two of the most severely famine-stricken tracts in all India. I have referred before to the question which Government propose to lay before this House of calling upon the fortunate occupiers of land so protected to contribute towards the expense of their protection; and a Water Facilities Bill has been prepared and is under the consideration of Government.

30. I now come to the Sukkur Barrage. What are the chief benefits that it will confer on the people in Sind? In the first place, it is necessary to recognise the defective character of the present system, which has been intensified by the great extension of the Punjab canals. The river ordinarily rises and fills the canals for a period of four months, June to September; and if the water is at a height suitable for irrigation for 100 days, the zamindar is fortunate. For, it often rises late, it often has a prolonged break at a critical time, and it often falls early; and any one of these three vicissitudes may destroy the harvest. One quarter of the present cultivated area in Sind will receive no benefit from the barrage because it is either situated above the barrage, or at such a distance below the barrage that the water cannot reach. But for the remaining three-quarters, the barrage will remove the uncertainties of the season so far as is possible in human endeavour. For it will provide water at a permanent level throughout the Kharif cultivation season, and the cultivator will be protected against the alternations of drought and flood and every man will be able to regulate his cropping and his watering and his harvesting in perfect confidence and security.

The second change in the conditions of Sind results from the continuance of the water supply throughout the twelve months of the year instead of its being restricted to four or five months of the year. The barrage will then enable the greater part of the canals to flow throughout the winter season, and the cultivator, who for want of water has been forced to remain idle for one-half of the year, will be able to grow two crops, and employ his cattle and his labour continuously. Thus will be solved for Sind the greatest industrial problem of India, how to find remunerative employment throughout the year for agricultural labour.

31. Sir, I would refer for a moment to the parallel of Egypt. When the English engineers were enabled to build dams on the river Nile and control its waters for distribution for irrigation, in 25 years they raised the value of the produce of that country tenfold. There are undoubtedly anxious spirits who fear for the success of the Sukkur Barrage. Their fears are genuine, and when I say that I do not share them, I find no fault with their anxiety. Personally I have been associated with the scheme for the Sukkur Barrage since 1908 when I was Collector of Sukkur; and when I was Commissioner in Sind from 1916 to 1919 it was my privilege to take part in constant discussions with the engineers, revenue and agricultural officers concerned. The more closely I have studied it, the more fully have I become convinced that the project is sound, and that not merely the prosperity, but the future life of Sind is firmly based upon the certain success of this splendid enterprise.

32. Here again the criticism has been suggested that this is a wild cat scheme of the late Government. Sir, it is nothing of the sort. The scheme has been under contemplation for sixty years. In 1912 a scheme was put forward, which was abandoned at the last moment on technical grounds, and the present scheme was revived during the war. The engineering details were worked out, and the scheme was placed by the Sind engineers before the Bombay Government early in 1919. It was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Government of India in December 1920. Considerable opposition developed in 1921 on the part of certain engineers in England and on the part of interested parties belonging to the Punjab; and the part which this Government then took in 1922 consisted in rebutting the opposition which had developed in London, and in devising the best method of financing the scheme. This represents in the main the special efforts made by this Government which have aroused the suspicion of some of our recent critics in the local Press.

33. In this matter of the finance, let me remind the House of the outstanding figures. The Barrage itself will cost 5 crores and 88 lakhs. The canals, with a total waterway of 800 miles, will cost 12 crores and 45 lakhs. The new land that it will bring under cultivation amounts to 36 lakhs of acres and after we make full provision for the demands of preferential treatment on the part of the local residential population, we know from the experience of similar schemes in the Punjab that we can sell the balance at such remunerative figures as will reduce the net cost of the project to very modest dimensions.

34. Let those whose hearts quail at the magnitude of this venture, take courage from the fact that this is no untried venture on which we are embarking. The Government of the Punjab have shown us the way, have acted as pioneers. Thirty years ago they began the reclamation of the desert by the great irrigation projects of the Chenab and the Jhelum. Then too anxious fears were expressed, and with greater reason; for India had then had no experience of irrigation on such a scale. Those pioneer experiments have resulted in the most wonderful successes in the world. And land, formerly valueless, now changes hands at prices from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1.000 an acre; land by the hundreds of thousands of acres.

35 Consider again, the prospective benefits to the cultivation: the prospective addition to the wealth of India. It is confidently anticipated that the Barrage with the new lands under command, and the additional supplies of water to the old lands will result in additions to the annual cultivation of Sind of the following round figures::—

Wheat	...	2,350,000 acres
Cotton	...	500,000 acres.
Oilseeds	...	350,000 acres.

Let us calculate on a moderate and conservative basis what the figures represent. The outturn of wheat may be taken at a third of a ton per acre, worth say Rs. 150 per ton. We may therefore expect 800,000 tons of the value of 12 crores. Oilseeds under irrigation may be taken at 600 lbs. per acre, and the outturn of 350.000 acres would be 100,000 tons, which at a value of Rs. 250 amounts to 2½ crores. Then we come to the case of cotton, of peculiar interest to this city. We know that the world's supply of cotton is 20 million bales (of 500 lbs.), and that the world is anxiously demanding more and more. The shortage of cotton in recent years has doubled the price with the result that the poor find the greatest difficulty in purchasing clothing. The share of India of the world's supply is one-fifth, 4 million bales. What will the Sukkur Barrage of Sind give in cotton? We know that Sind can produce higher grade cotton than has been produced in any part of India hitherto and that under irrigation the outturn per acre will be more than double the average outturn. An addition of 500,000 acres of cotton may add 200,000 bales to the existing outturn of 4 million, a notable addition of 5 per cent., at present prices of Broach worth Rs. 400 a bale, or 8 crores of rupees. When therefore we have these areas fully cultivated, we may anticipate that the wealth of India will be increased by over 22 crores, an amount considerably in excess of the total cost of the barrage, and the canals, and as was explained to this House in the discussion on the barrage last June, the total assessment anticipated is less than three crores, so that it is believed that this scheme will pay 10 per cent. on the capital outlay, by an assessment which will not take from the cultivator, for land and water combined, more than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. of the gross value of his produce.

I have dealt with this matter in some detail, for I regard the approval bestowed by the late Legislative Council on this great project last June as one of the greatest examples of constructive statesmanship which the Reforms Government has yet been able to exhibit.

36. These are the main capital commitments of this Government. To complete the tale, we must however add a sum of 8.9 crores which are debited to this Government by the Central Government on account of the irrigation works which they have carried out on our behalf in former years, and a further sum of 3.9 crores which we have borrowed in the last three years for the ordinary purposes of the Government. These latter loans fall under five principal classes:—

(1) Public buildings, such as courts and revenue offices, 60 lakhs;

(2) Development of commercial departments such as Forests and Excise. 26 lakhs;

(3) Housing of public officers, chiefly police lines, 36 lakhs;

(4) Irrigation, 162 lakhs;

(5) Miscellaneous, 108 lakhs.

We have decided on establishing a regular sinking fund in regard to non-productive loans; and the first debit in regard to this sinking fund is entered in the current year's Budget as explained in the Finance Secretary's note.

In regard to our other commitments, the old irrigation debt of 8.9 crores is a permanent charge not repayable to the Central Government. It stands at a very favourable rate of interest, on the average less than 3½ per cent.

In regard to the commitments relating to the Develomenpt Department and the Sukkur Barrage, we have every expectation, as I have already explained, that the capital charges of the Back Bay Reclamation and of the Sukkur Barrage system will be repaid within a period of 15 years, and that these great works will be a source of permanent assistance to our revenues.

37. It is sometimes alleged, I believe, that the Finance Department of this Government leads a luxurious and careless existence. I believe one member, in a pleasing flight of fancy, described us as being not watch-dogs but lapdogs. But I venture respectfully to urge that the task of studying these numerous schemes of grave importance has not been easy or light; and it has cost this Department very dear in the loss of that devoted servant of the country Mr. P. J. Mead, C.S.I., late Chief Secretary. His death was solely due to the heavy strain of the labours which fell upon him during the budget session of the last year.

38. To sum up, Mr. President, I submit for the judgment of this House, with complete confidence, these propositions:

(1) That the loan commitments of this Presidency, heavy though they admittedly are, are not beyond our power to bear:

(2) That these loan commitments, whether undertaken by the Government previous to the date of the Reforms or undertaken with the approval of the late Legislative Council, have all been in pursuance of a definite policy aimed solely at the welfare of the masses of the people, and founded on financial forecasts prepared with the utmost caution and sobriety; and

(3) that in spite of the fluctuations in the value of money, in spite of the present prevailing depression in trade and commerce, we have every expectation that these projects will work out within a reasonable period of years to the permanent financial benefit of this province.

EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN BELFAST.

£500,000 FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

The first minutes of the new Education Committee for Belfast, appointed under the recent Education Act, came before the Belfast Corporation recently. The committee recommended the appointment of Dr. Hanley, Director of Technical Education, as Director of Education for the city, with an increase of £100 per year for three years, when his salary will reach £1,500.

Arrangements were being made to obtain a census of children of school age, as it had been suggested that there were 15,000 children for whom there was no school accommodation. Forty schools being transferred to the new authority, and provision was made for the maintenance of 160 voluntary schools. Fifty scholarships of £30 each would be established, in addition to the existing 38 scholarships in secondary schools. It was also decided to grant £10 to parents of boys who won scholarships in addition to fees for books for these children, to compensate parents for the loss of the children's earnings during the period of the scholarships.

A sum of £80,000 would be spent on providing new schools during the coming year and it was estimated that the sum of £500,000 would eventually be required for that purpose. Notwithstanding this expenditure the burden on the rates would be £1,000 less than last year, as the Northern Ireland Government would pay two-thirds of the expense.

An amendment to vote £3,500 for the provision of meals for necessitous school children, and £1,500 for clothing, when required, was adopted, and the other recommendations of the Committee were accepted.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Widespread interest is being taken in the forthcoming visit to this country of the American Bar Association, which will hold its annual conference here during July, writes the "Times" in the Mail Week. Members of the Canadian Bar Association will visit London at the same time, and will act as joint hosts with their English colleagues. This will be the first occasion on which the American and Canadian Bar Associations have held their conferences outside their own countries, and the event must undoubtedly prove one of international importance and interest. Not only will the visit bring together the leading men engaged in the legal profession in the three countries, but it is bound to have a great influence for good in strengthening friendly relations between the two great branches of the English-speaking race.

Eighteen months ago the present Master of the Rolls, Sir Ernest Pollock—who was then Attorney-General—on behalf of the Bar Council and the Law Society, invited the American Bar Association to come over, and also asked the Canadian Association to act as joint hosts. When Sir Douglas Hogg became Attorney-General he repeated the invitation, and in August last year acceptances were received from both the Americans and Canadians.

A representative English committee has in hand the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests, which will be on a very lavish scale. Until it is definitely known how many visitors may be expected, the final programme cannot be settled, but a message from Toronto states that more than 300 Canadian lawyers will come to this country, while the expectation is that between 700 and 800 Americans will arrive. Ladies will be included, and the total number of the visitors will therefore be well over 1,000. Already 950 first-class berths have been taken on the Cunard ship Berengaria, which leaves New York on July 12, and is due to reach England on July 19. It is expected that the programme will cover a period of about ten days.

As the American Bar Association deals at its annual gatherings with many matters of domestic interest it is understood that the conference will be begun in America a few days before the departure for England, and this applies also to the Canadian Bar Association.

ROYAL INTEREST IN THE VISIT.

It is expected that the social side of the programme will include a banquet at each of the Inns of Court, and it is hoped that the keen interest which the Royal Family are showing in the visit will result in their presence at some of the functions. It is understood that the Americans are naturally very anxious that one function at least should take place in the historic Westminster Hall. Offers of entertainments are pouring in on the Committee in London, and among others the City of London Solicitors' Company hope to receive the visitors in one of the old guild halls. Lord Astor has expressed his desire to entertain a party at Cliveden, and there will be visits to many places of legal interest throughout the country.

In America, also, active preparations are in progress. The chairman of the Executive Comittee in the United States is Mr. J. W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to this country. The Committee responsible for the arrangements in this country is thoroughly representative, and comprises:—

The Attorney-General (Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C.) and the Solicitor-General (Mr. R. D. Slesser, K.C.) who are *ex officio* members; Lord Justice Bankes (representing the Inner Temple), Mr. Justice Eve (representing Lincoln's Inn), Sir J. C. Lewis Coward, K. C. (representing Gray's Inn), Mr. Butler C. Aspinall, K. C. (representing the Middle Temple) the Hon. Sir Malcolm M. Macnaghten, K.C. (representing the Canadian Bar Association), Mr. T. R. Hughes K.C. (Chairman of the Bar Council.) Mr. E. W. Dibdin (President of the Law Society), and Mr. J. Leonard Crouch, barrister (hon. secretary.)

"CONGRESS" EDITOR SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 18.

A sentance of 15 months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts under Sections 124 A and 153 was passed on Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Editor "The Congress" who was arrested on the 15th. He is brought to Rajahmundry this evening and lodged in the Central Jail.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED BUILDING UP
Mr. B. says: "I was suffering from overstrain, too high tension, and sleeplessness. I gave Glaxo a trial, and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, as if you are merely "run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all. Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot, boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

taken as a milk-drink or as the basis of many appetising milk dishes

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds**, and **all Wasting Diseases**, because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested**, and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines**, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* **B. K. PAUL & CO.** *Bombay:* **LEVETUS LTD.** *Madras:* **WILSON & CO.**

Sole Proprietors:

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD

182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

Store Closes Daily at 6-30 O'clock.

Extra Good Values In Motor Goods of Quality

We have always made a feature of having at all times a wide choice of fine Motor merchandise.

We watch the Accessory market carefully and do not hesitate to purchase the quality we want whenever we can buy advantageously.

As a result our prices are always extra good Accessory values.

See our display of exquisite goods of all well-known makes at rock-bottom prices.

The ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 26106. Telegrs: "Automotive."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD.

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
MERWANJI BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

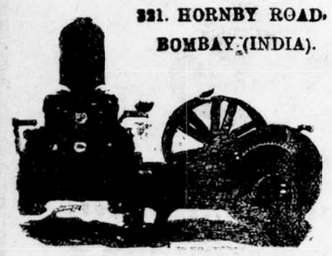
FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321. HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY (INDIA).

SOLE AGENTS.
MYER'S PUMPS.



Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps, Power Pumps, Spray Pumps, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 feet.

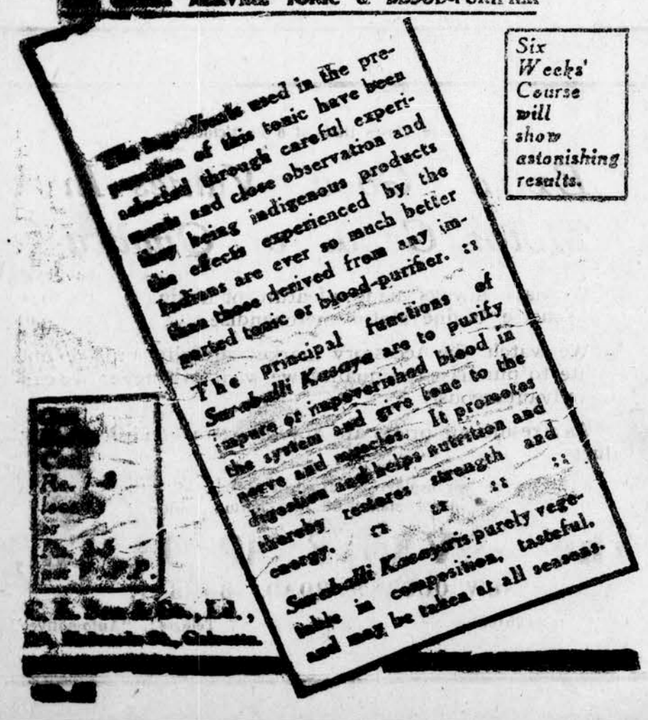
Patronised by
Government and Indian States.
Also can be had of us:—

Sugar-cane Crushers, Mot'ues Ploughs, Cultivators, Hand Grinding Mills, etc.
Write for Catalogue and particulars to above address.

"STIGLER"

Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts
UNAPPROACHED IN
SAFETY, DURABILITY, COMFORT & SIMPLICITY.
LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.
Particulars on Application.
SOLE AGENTS:—
The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,
Navsari Chambers, Fort.
Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT." GODOWN—1072.
Telephone—3171, 595.

Suraballi Kasaya


Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.
The principal functions of Suraballi Kasaya are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy.
Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind
Lane Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	52,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine Accident,
Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:
Lalji Naranji & Co.
MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER,
SECRETARY
K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

"ERANDOIL"

Registered Trade Mark.
An exquisite, medicated & flavoured preparation of the choiced castor oil extracted from specially selected seeds.
CURES CONSTIPATION.
Per bottle Re. 1/- only.
Stockists:—G. S. RANADE & Co., Bombay Commercial Museum.
Girgaum, Opp. Government Stables,
Manufactured by
Annapurna COOKER Co.,
P.O. Thalakwadi B/c. I. Belgaum.

POCKET CALENDAR FREE!

(a) If you please furnish with the names and full adresses of 25 English knowing gentlemen of your locality along with their occupation, we will send you one Nice Pocket Calendar for 1924 free. Please write very clearly S. PAUL & Co., Chemists; 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

STOCKISTS

OF

ACCUMULATORS
BALL-BEARINGS
LAMPS & HORNS
MAGNETOS & PARTS
CARBURETTERS
GENERATORS
ELECTRIC BULBS
HOSE-PIPES
PLUGS & WIRES
MOTOR TOOLS
TYRES & TUBES

AND

SPARE PARTS & OTHER MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams Autowork.	PROPRIETORS, RANE LTD.	Telephone No. 22475.

LATEST INVENTION
A.E.G. NIGHT LAMP
Reduces your Electric Bill.
BUY
CONDOR LAMP
gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.
America-India Export & Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

Khan Mahamed & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Dunean Road, Bombay.
P. O. No 4.

Treatment by Correspondence.

Moulvi Sultan Mohammad writes from Mysore :—

"DEAR PANDITJI,

"Will you please excuse me for wasting your valuable time in reading this letter. On your advice I sent for, from your pharmacy, Malkangni oil and Tilamayusin and Paradvati. I used the oil myself by which I was cured from long-standing diseases of nervous debility, dreams, etc. Other medicines were tried on my friends with success. In reality, **what you write is always true.....I am at a loss to understand how quickly and correctly you diagnose and send medicines for patients by post, when we are not able to show you our pulse**, etc. I have seen only one such successful physician in India. By God, I am not writing this to please you, but writing only which I believe to be true, and I know there are many like me already praising your abilities and broadmindedness. One complaint please, your office is slow in replying and sending medicines. Please see the delay is very troublesome for the patients."

Well! this is one of the thousands of letters we are receiving daily from the patients under treatment (by post) of the eminent physician of Northern India, inventor of the world-renowned "Amritdhara," author of 40 medical works and editor of three medical journals—

PANDIT THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA.

Masih-ul-mulk Hakim Hafiz Mohamad Ajmal Khan of Delhi was so much pleased on seeing his prescription that he wrote "Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Lahore is a qualified Ayurvedic physician and he treats his patients with due care"

Don't miss to write to him for any chronic disease, with particulars of the case, remit at least Rs. 2 (1. for reading the first letter only and 1 for opening the file for ref.) when the case will be diagnosed and treatment begun. By the Grace of Almighty 90. P. C. cure is certain.

By the way! Do you know what is Amritdhara? If not, send for a free booklet "Amrit" in English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujrati, or Marathi. Amritdhara is a domestic panacea; it saves you thousands. Saves your valuable time, it saves you from trouble and anxiety. 2,700 have sent their written appreciation saying that it is the best household preparation one should always keep. Price 2-8, Sample -8- Direction book can be had in any language.

Postal and Teleg. address: AMRITDHARA 13 LAHORE.

IN BOMBAY
Amritdhara can be had from Chemists or Mr. Gulam Hussain V. Devji, Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst 6 Road, BOMBAY 4.

THE MANAGER, **Amritdhara Pharmacy,**
Amritdhara Building, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O. } **LAHORE.**

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

REGULAR SUPPLIES BY EVERY MAIL
Every Novelty for the Rich and Poor.
Amateur Photographers } Photographic Dealers
Professional Photographers } Process Workers
ALL KODAK SUPPLIES.
All Kinds of Repairs to Cameras, Shutters etc., done by our EXPERT MECHANIC of Long Experience.
AMATEURES WORKS, A SPECIALITY.
Developing, Printing, Enlarging, Etc., finished within 24 hours.
KOPARDE & KHANDKE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,
136, Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MOTOR TYRES
OF ALL GOOD
MAKES STOCKED
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Best Discounts on all goods.
Standard Automobiles,
Opposite ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "DEMAND." *Telephone* No. 24491.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.